

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1964-65

MANIPUR ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1964-65



FOR THE YEAR
ENDING THE 31st MARCH, 1965

From
Akham Langol
Sagolband Moirang Leirak Machin, Imphal

Published by
MANIPUR ADMINISTRATION

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, MANIPUR.

CONTENTS

	Pages
I—Introduction	1
II—Revenue Department	2
III—Law and Order	4
IV—Imperial Jail	7
V—Judicial Administration	8
VI—Legislation Undertaken and Extended	9
VII—Co-operative Department	11
VIII—Agriculture	13
IX—Education	16
X—Forest Department	18
XI—Industries	19
XII—Medical & Public Health	21
XIII—Public Works Department	26
XIV—Community Development	24
XV—Tribal Welfare	25
XVI—Employment Exchange	36
XVII—Statistical Bureau	37
XVIII—General Financial Position and Taxation Measures Undertaken	37
XIX—Taxation Department	40
XX—Weights & Measures	40
XXI—Registration Department	41
XXII—Dairy Development	41
XXIII—Legislative Assembly	41
XXIV—Panchayats	43
XXV—Town Planning	44
XXVI—Vigilance	46
XXVII—Civil Supply	47
XXVIII—Mamrup State Social Welfare Advisory Board	49
XXIX—Fishery	49
XXX—N.C.C.	50
XXXI—Publicity	51
XXXII—Settlement	52
XXXIII—Mamrup State Transport	53
XXXIV—State Transport Authority	55
XXXV—Imphal Municipality	56
XXXVI—State Trading	57
XXXVII—Excise Department	58
XXXVIII—Government Press	59
XXXIX—Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Department	60

INTRODUCTION

The Union Territory of Manipur is an isolated hill-girt, geographically distinct unit of the country. The border hills form themselves into parallel rows with altitudes varying from 3000 feet to 10,000 feet above sea level and covering over 90% of the whole surface area of 8,628.3 sq. miles. It is bounded on the north by Nagaland, on the east and south by Burma; and on the west and south-west by the Cachar and Mizo Districts of Assam.

2. The Territory is divided into two distinct zones—the valley of Manipur consisting of Imphal town, Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishenpur and Thoubal Sub-Divisions, and the hill region includes the subdivisions of Mao-Sadar Hill, Ukhrul, Tengnoupal, Chura-chandpur, Tamenglong and Jiribam. The valley is, mainly inhabited by Meiteis and the hill areas by different tribal communities amongst whom the most important are the Nagas and Kukis.

3. Situated between 93.33°E & 94.83°E and 23.83°N and 25.68°N , the Territory has a pleasant and salubrious climate depending upon the elevation. The rainfall varies from 56 inches to 160 inches a year. The rainy season is from April to October and the temperature varies from 0°C to 40°C .

4. The total population of Manipur is 7,80,037 according to the 1961 census. The density of population per square mile is thus 90. The valley with 66% of the total population and 8% of land area, has a density of 747 per sq. mile whereas in the hills it is 33. The population in Manipur is almost entirely rural.

5. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people and 83.4% depend on it. The natural resources of Manipur have yet to be fully investigated. As the report has it, there are possibilities of a Spinning mill, a Cement factory and a Paper mill.

6. Shri Baleswar Prasad continued as the Chief Commissioner. There is a Council of Ministers consisting of 3 Ministers including the Chief Minister and 2 Deputy Ministers.

7. The Government is assisted by a Secretariat consisting of a Chief Secretary and six Secretaries including one for the Assembly Secretariat. Shri R. B. Saksena continued as the Chief Secretary.

8. Manipur is one District Territory. There is one Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate for the entire area who is assisted by one Additional District Magistrate.

9. Shri Rajvi Roop Singh continued as the Judicial Commissioner and Shri M. H. Khan as District and Sessions Judge.

II—REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The Union Territory of Manipur comprises an area of 8636 sq. miles. The border hills form themselves into north-south parallel folds with altitudes varying between 2500 feet to 10,000 feet above the sea level and covering 92 per cent of the whole land area of 8638 sq. miles. The Territory may be divided into 2 main Divisions—The Valley and the Hills. The valley is inhabited by the Manipuri known as 'Meitais' and the hills by the Nagas, Kukis and other hill tribes. The revenue administration for the entire Territory is entrusted to one Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate. The whole Territory is divided into 10 Sub-Divisions—6 in the hills and 4 in the valley with one Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of each Sub-Division. The Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate is assisted in the discharge of his duties by one Additional District Magistrate besides two other Additional Deputy Commissioners who are directly in charge of Community, Development and Tribal Welfare Department. The survey and settlement of Manipur which started some years back is not yet completed. This work is in charge of the Settlement Officer, Manipur.

Land Revenue Collection—The following amount were collected as land revenue, hill house tax and fishery revenue during the year.

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Arrear	19,66,778.45	6,7,927.79	12,95,850.66
Current	14,69,262.38	6,21,787.51	8,47,474.87
	<hr/> 34,36,040.83	<hr/> 12,92,715.30	<hr/> 21,43,325.53

Low income Group Housing Schemes :—A sum of Rs 150,000/- was spent. The entire amount was disbursed to 195 persons as first instalment and to 66 persons as additional loan.

Land Improvement and Agriculture Loan, etc. :—A sum of Rs 6.00 lakhs was provided and sanctioned for distribution to the deserving

persons. Out of this amount Rs. 4.35 lakhs was for Agriculture including Horticulture and the remaining Rs. 1.65 lakhs was for Land Improvement including Pisciculture. A considerable amount of loan money was paid in kind viz. in form of seedlings and fertilizer.

Manipur Backward Classes Loan :—A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was allotted for loan to the backward people (scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) for improving their industries, business and crafts.

Notified Areas :—There were 10 Notified Bazars in Manipur prior to 64-65 viz. (1) Thoubal, (2) Yairipok, (3) Wangjing, (4) Sekmai, (5) Nambol, (6) Pinam, (7) Bishenpur, (8) Churachandpur, (9) Kakching and (10) Moirang. In this year the Lamlai Bazar is declared as Notified Area. A sum of Rs. 80,000/- was distributed to these 11 Bazars as contributions during this year. The contribution is for improvement and construction of Bazar sheds, Potphams, drainage, etc.

RELIEF TO SUFFERERS OF NATURAL CALAMITIES

(a) *Fire Relief* :—A sum of Rs. 2,953/- was distributed in cash to 165 fire victims at different rates as gratuitous relief in the 10 sub-divisions. Essential commodities like rice, sugar, etc., were also given to the fire victims.

(b) *Flood Relief* :—Food stuff of a value of Rs. 1,591.97 was distributed to the flood affected persons of certain areas. Besides paddy seedlings worth Rs. 10,000/- were distributed to the cultivators of flood-affected areas.

Financial help was also given to persons of hail-storm affected areas and refugees.

(c) The following quantities of rice were supplied at Government subsidies rate of Rs. 53.58 per quintal for consumption of needy persons.

(1) Jiribam	8,125.76	quintals.
(2) Tamenglong	1,007.76	"
(3) Churachandpur	762.21	"
(4) Ukhrul	237.60	"
(5) Tengnoupal	74.65	"
(6) Valley area	2,975.00	"

III—LAW AND ORDER

The law and order situation in the valley areas was normal but it was not so in the hill areas due to the subversive activities of Naga hostiles.

Naga hostiles continued to collect funds, ration, recruit and kidnap people by force. They attacked security forces once in Mao Maram area and once in Ukhrul area killing 3 S. A. P constables, one Rifleman of Raj Rifles and a porter and injuring 2 S.A.P. constables and a rifleman before the cease fire agreement. After the cease fire agreement, activities of Naga goondas were mainly confined to the collection of rations, funds and recruits. Two big batches of Naga hostiles crossed over to Burma on their way to Pakistan.

Mao Maram, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Ukhrul, Tengnoupal and Jiribam continued to be disturbed areas under the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958 till it was lifted with effect from the midnight of the 5th September 1964 i. e. just before the cease fire agreement came into force.

Subsequently the area lying within 15 miles from the International borders in Churachandpur and Tengnoupal Sub Divisions and that within 3 miles in Ukhrul Sub-division and the whole Sub-Divisions of Jiribam area were declared as disturbed area under the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958. These areas continued to be disturbed till the end of the year under report.

The followers of Rani Gaidelieu created disturbances at Magulang and Katang villages in Tamenglong Sub-Division in the middle of August, 1964. Since her disappearance in June 1960 she never came out open. In November, 1964 her followers were reportedly moving in North Cachar Hills and she was suspected to be with them there.

Political.—On 24.8.64, C. P. I. Manipur launched a mass hunger strike to protest against the rise of prices of essential commodities. Samyukta Socialist Party, Manipur was formed during this period. 25 Samyukta Socialist Party members including one M. L. A. were arrested in connection with their general strike launched on 25-9-64 on the same issue of C.P.I. They were all convicted and sentenced to undergo S.I. simple imprisonment till the rising of the court during the period under report.

Communal :—In the beginning of the current year certain misguided Kuki National Volunteers created disturbances in Sagolmang-Pukhao area. The situation was, however, brought under control promptly. Tunkhopum Baite, President of the Baite National Covenant Council who attacked Sugnu Police out post in January, 1963 is still absconding. He is reported to be in Burma and have contacted Pakistan for arms. Tunkhopum Baite and his followers were reported to have joined with returning Naga hostiles.

Kumar Anal and his followers were active in organising Anal volunteers to create troubles in Tengnoupal area since January last.

Crime Situation :—2577 cases were reported during the year 1964-65 as against 2010 cases in 1963-64. Details of which are, Dacoity—37, Robbery—27, Murder 21, Rioting 136, Kidnapping—155, Burglary—225, Theft including cattle lifting case 548, other offences under I.P.C. 1103, Exc. Act—150, P. G. Act 43, Rice smuggling—20 and other cases under special and local laws—112.

Appointment & Training :—7 newly recruited S Is are now under training at P.T.C Dergaon, Assam. 2 Offg. S. Is are receiving training at P.T.C. Barrackpore, West Bengal and 150 constables are also undergoing training at Lamphel Police Reserve line, Imphal.

1 Inspector and 1 S.I. reported for duty after receiving Traffic Training Institute Bombay.

14 probationary S.Is have reported for duty after completion of their training; 5 from P.T.C. Barrackpore and 9 from P.T.O. Dergaon, Assam.

Wireless Grid :—One outsider was appointed as Radio Technician.

25 newly recruited Wireless Operators are now undergoing basic training at Imphal.

Dismissed and Discharged :—1 S.I., 1 A.S.I. and 4 constables were dismissed from the force for committing gross misconduct.

62 Police personnel have been discharged on compassionate grounds.

Suspension :—30 police officers and constables were placed under suspension and departmental proceedings have been initiated against each of them.

Home Guards :—Home Guards (Valley) Staff containing one Asstt. Commandant, One Subedar, one Jamadar, 3 Havildars, 3 Naiks and 11 Riflemen had so far trained. 1900 Home Guards in 18 centres of the valley area. Due to the raising of Home Guards from 1900 to 3000 some more centres are to be opened.

Fire Brigade :—59 calls of Fire were received during the year under report. Fire service person was sent for training of Sub-officer Course at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

Manipur Rifles :—During the year under report the total number of staff members of the 1st Bn. Manipur Rifles was 959 i.e., Commandant 1, Assistant Commandant 3, Subedar Major 1, Subedars 7, Jamadar 22, Havildars 54, Naiks 73, L/Naiks 67, Riflemen 723, and Ministerial staff 8.

Training :—During the year under report, the following personnel of the 1st Bn. Manipur Rifles were sent for the following courses of training.

1. Assistant Instructor, Basic Course, Poona.	One Havildar and three Naiks.
2. Armourers Basic Course, EME, Centre, Secunderabad.	Two Lance Naiks.
3. Equipment and Boot Repairer Course, Secunderabad.	Two unpaid Lance Naiks.
4. Driving and Maintenance Course, M.T. FAIZABAD.	One Lance Naik.
5. Central School of Weapons & Tactics, INDORE.	Two Havildars.

Rewards :—Monetary rewards were given to the following personnel for the excellent services rendered by them.

1. No. 663 Jem. Arjun	Rs. 50.00
2. No. 1056 Hav. Deliram	Rs. 35.00
3. No. 800 Nk. Thoiba Singh	Rs. 25.00
4. No. 2165 L/Nk Chabilal	Rs. 20.00
5. No. 2174 U/LNk Jibanram	Rs. 20.00
6. No. 1096 U/NNk Santa Bahadur	Rs. 20.00
7. No. 2122 Rfm Tekbahadur	Rs. 15.00
8. No. 2173 Rfm Harkabahadur	Rs. 15.00
9. No. 2190 Rfm Dilbahadur	Rs. 15.00
10. No. 2191 Rfm Tap Bahadur	Rs. 15.00

Discharge :—The following personnel were discharged from service on compassionate ground.

1. Rfm - '83
2. Rect - 59
3. Hav. - 1
4. NK - 1
5. LN/NK - 4

The following houses were constructed by the Jawans of the Battalion : -

1. 2 Temporary thatched Cook Houses.
2. 2 Motor Garagescum-Workshop.
3. 1 Patrol Godown (earth work).

IV - IMPHAL JAIL

48 prisoners were trained in various trades viz Weaving, Tailoring, Carpentry, Bamboo and Cane works, Toy making and sawing during the year under report

An M. E. School and one Hindi School upto the standard of "Parichoy" Class of Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samity, Wardha are run inside the Jail to impart education to the prisoners. There are 60 students in M. E. School and 74 students in Hindi School.

A Canteen for prisoners was started inside the Jail with effect from 21st January, 1963.

The prisoners are given wages for their labour as approved by the Government of India under letter No. 2 2/61-P.IV dated 18-8-62. The said scheme came into effect from 1-3-1963.

The products of the Jail are exhibited in the show room in front of the main gate.

A radio set with microphone is operated daily as usual in the evening in order to facilitate the prisoners in getting up-to-date information.

The Sub Jail at Jiribam was inaugurated in the month of November, 1961.

The Jail Department constructed a gate on the occasion of the Republic Day Celebration, 1965 and won second prize.

To provide proper amenities and more rooms for the increasing prison population and prison reforms, arrangements for shifting the Jail to Lamphelpat are being made.

The total number of prisoners and detenus admitted during the year under report is 2,045.

The total income and expenditure of this Department during the year under report is Rs. 4,688.85 and Rs. 3,59,000.00 respectively.

The existing strength of the Jail staff during the year under report is 68 of different grades.

V—JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest Court of Manipur. It exercises the same powers and has the same Civil and Criminal jurisdiction as a High Court. Appeals from the decrees and orders of this Court lie only to the Supreme Court.

District & Sessions Court—The Civil & Sessions Courts consist of four Courts viz (1) One Court of District & Sessions Judge, (2) One Court of Additional District & Sessions Judge which stands abolished with effect from 1-8-1964 and in its place the Court of 2nd Subordinate & Additional Sessions Judge stands revived from 1-8-64 (3) one Court of First Subordinate & Additional Sessions Judge and (4) one Court of Munsiff.

Criminal Courts :—The Criminal Courts in Manipur at present consists of 34 Magistrates including the District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate.

Statements of cases showing the arrear, Institution, disposal and pendency during the year under report in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and the Civil and Sessions Courts and all the Criminal Courts subordinate to it are given below:

CIVIL COURTS

Year	Name of Court	Arrear	Institution	Transferred	Disposal	Pending
1964-65	Judicial Commissioner's Court.	122	224	x	231	115
do	District & Sessions Court.	179	54	35	836	272
do	Addl. District & Sessions Court.	66	40	19	38	49
do	Subordinate Judge I.	127	174	x	152	149
do	Subordinate Judge II	x	116	x	20	96
do	Munsiff	513	302	20	278	517

CRIMINAL COURTS

1964-65	Criminal Courts	2548	2930	842	2189	2447
---------	-----------------	------	------	-----	------	------

VI—LEGISLATION UNDERTAKEN AND EXTENDED

- (a) Acts extended to the Union Territory of Manipur by the Union Territory (Laws) Act, 1958.

NIL

- (b) Legislation enacted by the Parliament

NIL

- (c) Laws passed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly.

- (i) Manipur Ministers (Salaries and Allowances) Act, 1964 (4 of 1964)
- (ii) Manipur Legislative Assembly Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Salaries & Allowances) Act, 1964 (5 of 1964)
- (iii) Manipur Legislative Assembly Members (Salaries & Allowances) Act, 1964 (6 of 1964)
- (iv) Manipur Contingency Fund of the Union Territory (Determination of Amount) Act, 1964 (3 of 1965)
- (v) Manipur Appropriation Act, 1965 (1 of 1965)
- (vi) Manipur Legislative Assembly Standing Committee (Chairman's Salary & Allowance and Removal of Disqualification) Act, 1965.
- (vii) Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1965.
- (viii) Assam Sales Tax (Manipur Amendment) Act, 1965.

[Acts at items (i) to (v) have been assented to by the President during the year under review while those at items (vi) to (viii) were passed by the Assembly during the year under review but President's assent was received afterwards]

- (d) (1) Rules and Regulation framed by the Government of Manipur :-

- (i) Manipur Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation Rules, 1965.
- (ii) Manipur Minister & Speaker (Grant of Motor Car Advance) Rules, 1965.
- (iii) Manipur Legislative Assembly Members (Allotment of Accommodation) Rules, 1965.

- (iv) Contingency Fund of Manipur Rules, 1964.
- (v) Manipur Tourists Vehicles Rules, 1964.
- (vi) Manipur Subsidiary Jail Rules, 1964.
- (vii) Amendment to the Assam Jail Manual I as applicable to Manipur.
- (viii) Amendment in Schedule III of the Assam Sales Tax Act, 1947 as extended to Manipur.
- (ix) Amendment to Manipur Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1962.
- (x) Amendment to Manipur Weights & Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1959.
- (xi) Amendment to Manipur Tourist Vehicles Rules, 1964.
- (xii) Amendment to the Motor Vehicles Rules for Manipur 1951.

2. The President has been pleased to make the following Rules under article 309 of the Constitution during the year :—

- (i) Manipur Civil Service Rules, 1965.
- (ii) Manipur Police Service Rules, 1965.

3. Other statutory orders issued by the Government of Manipur:—

- (i) The Manipur Rice & Paddy Purchase (Levy & Disposal) Orders, 1964.
- (ii) The Manipur Paddy price Control Order, 1964.
- (iii) The Manipur Foodstuffs (Declaration of Stocks & Regulation of Disposal & Acquisition) Order, 1964.
- (iv) Amendment to the Manipur Rice & Paddy Purchase (Levy and Disposal) Orders, 1964.

4. The Manipur Government has also framed the following Rules during the year under review:—

- (i) The Manipur Police Service (Departmental Examination) Rules, 1964.
- (ii) Departmental Examination (For Sub-Registrar) Rules, 1964.

VII—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

During the year under report one Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies received training at the Co-operative College, Poona. Besides, 4 Inspectors received training at the Intermediate level officers' training centre at Kalyani, 2 other Inspectors got special training and another one Inspector got training in Business Management of Consumers' Co-operatives.

Agricultural Credit Societies.—308 Agricultural Credit Societies with a membership of 32,000 (Provisional) covered 24 per cent of the Agricultural families and about 48 per cent of the villages. Short and Medium term credit to the cultivators increased from Rs. 687,000 during 1963-64 to about Rs. 8,77,000 during 1964-65. The share capital of the societies increased from Rs. 6,01,000 in 1963-64 to Rs. 6,40,000 (Provisional) in 1964-65.

Government continued to provide managerial subsidy to service co-operatives and 14 large sized co-operatives. In order to strengthen the credit structure at the Primary level, the Government participated in the share capital of 10 selected service co-operatives. The financial assistance of the Government extended to the State Co-operative Bank which was the pivot of the Co-operative Movement and functioned as the only agency financing the co-operative institutions at various levels.

The overdues position of the Primary Agricultural Credit societies improved during the year 1964-65. The total amount of overdues during the year was Rs. 8,27,000 (Provisional) as against Rs. 8,49,000 during 1963-64.

Co-operative Farming.—By the end of March 1965, 15 Co-operative Farming Societies were working in the pilot areas and 27 societies in the non-pilot areas. The membership of the societies increased from 1645 in 1963-64 to 2,328 as on 31-3-65 with an area of 3,235 acres (approx covered by the societies as on 31-3-65 as against 2,349 acres in 1963-64. The programme for the entire 8th Plan is only 20 societies of which 10 societies were to be organised in the Pilot areas and the rest outside Pilot areas. 24 Co-operative Farming societies were given financial assistance at the end of 1964-65 under the Plan schemes.

Consumers Co-operatives.—The wholesale Consumers stores and 10 Primary consumers Societies organised under the centrally sponsored scheme continued to function. Besides, another 10 Primary consumer stores organized in the outlying areas of Imphal Town also continued to function and all these societies got themselves

affiliated to the wholesale store, which was the only one of its type in this Territory. The sales turnover of the Wholesale Store recorded a rise from Rs. 6,50,000 in 1963-64 to Rs. 12,94,000 in 1964-65.

The membership coverage of 10 consumers' co-operative societies organised in the Municipal area under the centrally sponsored scheme works to about 7 per cent of the total number of families in the towns in which the societies operate.

Weavers Co-operatives :—The Manipur State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd. which has been functioning at the State level continued to function. The business turnover of the society was Rs. 10,34,000 in 1964-65 of which total sales turnover stood at Rs. 5,77,000. There was a steady progress in the membership, shares capital, working capital of the Primary societies. More than about 4 per cent of the total looms (i.e. about 1 lac) was brought under the Co-operative sector.

Fruit Processing Unit : The Kangla Food Preservation Co-operative Society Ltd. which was the only one of its type in this Territory, continued to function as a fruit processing Unit. The value of production of the society was Rs. 16,000 in 1963-64. The membership, share capital and working capital stood at 206, Rs. 39,000 and 63,000 respectively at the end of June, 1964.

Training of Non-Officials :—The programme of education of members and office-bearers of Co-operative Societies was being implemented by the Manipur State Federal Co-operative Union by organizing four peripatetic units. The progress made in this field during the year from April, 1964 to March, 1965 was as follows.

Number of members and potential members trained.	No. of Managing Committee members trained.	No. of office-bearers trained.
3412	1047	142

The Manipur Co-operative Training Institute continued to provide training to Secretaries/Managers and representatives of Co-operative Institutions in two courses of six months' duration in a year. During the year under report, about 80 persons were given training.

Competition on Essay and Debating in the subjects of Co-operation and Panchayati Raj were organised among the students of High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools and prizes were awarded to the first three winners to the extent of Rs. 75/-, Rs. 50/- and Rs. 25/- during the year under report. Thus, steps were taken to popularise and introduce this subject among the young students.

Study tours were also organised to benefit the co-operators of various types of co-operative Institutions both inside and outside the Territory. Short term training was imparted to the members of Consumers Co-operatives by organising a special course. Village camps were also organised for the members of co-operative farming societies to discuss the various problems and difficulties faced in the day-to-day management of the societies. A conference of the Tribal Co-operative Societies was also organised to discuss the problems encountered in their development.

Co-operative programme for backward classes.—A speedy rise was noticed in the development of Co-operative Societies in the tribal areas. Service Co-operatives, Forest Labourers' Co-operatives and Labour Contract Societies accounted for a larger percentage of the Co-operatives organised among the tribal people. A sum of Rs 1,50,000/- was earmarked and given by way of grant to the Tribal Societies in the financial year 1964-65 out of the Tribal Welfare Fund.

Plan programme for Co-operative development schemes for the year 1964-65.—30 Service Co-operatives and 6 Co-operative Farming Societies were organised and the old service co-operatives, co-operative Farming Societies, Consumers Co-operatives, the State Co-operative Bank, the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society, the State Co-operative Union and other societies organised in the previous year continued to function and financial assistance was given to the extent as admissible under the approved pattern of the Government of India. The total expenditure on the Co-operative Development Schemes amounted to Rs. 2.39 lakhs (excluding expenditure on departmental staff).

The number of co-operative societies at the end of March, 1965 comes to 1,048.

VIII—AGRICULTURE

Administration.—There was no major change in the organisation of the Department of Agriculture during the year under report.

Conversion of Wenghal Farm into Rice Research Station.—Varietal trials on 13 varieties of short duration paddy, 5 varieties of long duration paddy, 25 varieties of medium duration paddy, 12 varieties of deep water paddy were undertaken. Trial of another 6 varieties of short duration paddy under transplanted condition were also conducted.

Yield trials on 2 hybrid maize had also been undertaken. 5 varieties of sesamum, sugarcane Co. 29 & 740, 8 varieties of short staple cotton and 16 varieties of linseed were introduced and tried.

Three fodder crops viz—Giant Star, Nepier, and Para were introduced. Some varieties of oats, mustard and wheat were also introduced.

Manurial trial on paddy (Phouren variety) was conducted.

Agricultural Education :—3 students in B. Sc. (Ag.) and 3 students in M. Sc. (Ag.) successfully completed the courses.

Demonstration of Improved Agricultural Practices and introduction of double cropping :—About 12,210 acres were brought under Japanese Method of Paddy cultivation and 19,007 acres were double cropped.

Horticultural Development Scheme :—8163 different fruit plants were planted in Government Progeny Orchards, 1917 Kg. of vegetable seeds were procured, raised seedlings and distributed to the public and grown in Government orchards, 7620 apple grafts, 1,236 mango seedlings, 1075 lemon cuttings, 1,500 cashew nut seedlings, 5058 apple grafts, 52 pomegranate rooted cuttings 283 papaya seedlings, 23,000 tomato seedlings, 2090 cabbage seedlings, 1,800 knol seedlings and 12,740 onion seedlings were sold out to the public.

Eleven Malis were trained in the basic knowledge of horticulture during the period under reviewed.

One Deputy Director of Agriculture-in-charge of Horticulture was appointed during the year 1964-65.

Improved varieties of apple, lemon, amla, pomegranate, etc., worth Rs. 58,767.00 were distributed to the public against the loan advanced to the selected fruit growers.

Plant Protection :—About 12,100 acres were brought under plant protection measures, 265.5 tons of seeds were treated with organo-mercurial fungicides against soil and seed born diseases.

Water hyacinth from an area of about 1/10th Sq. mile to Loktak Lake was cleared manually.

Introduction and popularisation of improved Agricultural Implements.

- (i) 134 Mould board ploughs.
- (ii) 152 Japanese weeders.
- (iii) 91 secateurs.
- (iv) 61 Garden rakes
- (v) 29 Maize shellers.

- (vi) 10 pruning saws.
- (vii) 55 Hand rakes.
- (viii) 13 paddy threshers.
- (ix) 2 cane crushers
- (x) 10 wah-wah-cultivators and
- (xi) 6 hand pumps were distributed at 50 p.c. subsidised rates to selected cultivators.

Development of local manurial resources :—

The cow dung gas plants were set up at Wangbal, Ukhrul and Churachandpur Government farms for demonstration purposes. One bone digester and 1.8 tons of Green Manure seeds were procured. About 65,000 tons of composts manures were prepared and prizes of compost competition were distributed to the best competitors of 13 blocks. About 1,700 acres of land was green manured.

Chemicals and fertilizers worth about Rs. 11,075 was procured for Soil Chemistry Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture and 150 Soil Samples were collected out of which 100 samples were analysed.

Expansion of fruit preservation factory :— 8,600 kg. of fruit products like orange, lemon, and pineapple squashes, jam, jelly, and pineapple rings were prepared for demonstration and sale to the public.

1,328 kgs. of fruit juice of orange, lemon, and pineapple which would produce about 5,300 kgs. of squashes were extracted and preserved.

Seed Multiplication and Distribution :— 24 acres of land were brought under paddy cultivation and 21,242 kgs. of phouren foundation seeds were produced. Besides 100 kgs of green manure seeds were also produced.

Distribution of chemical fertilizers :—

345.4 M. tons of Ammonium sulphate.

110.8 M. tons of Calcium-Ammonium Nitrate.

101.05 M. tons of Urea

230.0 M. tons of Super phosphate.

21.8 M. tons of Muriate of potash and

53.2 M. tons of Ammonium phosphate were procured and distributed to the cultivators at subsidised rates.

Fertilizer trials :—

1,200 demonstration plots of 1/10th of an acre each were laid out for fertilizer trials with

Calcium Ammonium Nitrate ——— 6 m. tons.

Urea 4 m. tons.

Superphosphate 9.5 m. tons.

Muriate of potash 2.4 m. tons

Tribal Welfare Scheme.—(a) Soil Conservation: 650 acres of land were brought under contour bunding and terracing. About 78 miles of irrigation channels were constructed which would ultimately benefit about 2,167 acres of land.

(b) *Fruit Preservation.*—Equipments like, cane sheller, screw-type juice extractor, hand wheel juicer, basket press, puncher, hydrometer, thermometer, chemicals, etc., costing about Rs. 4,000/- are purchased for setting up five fruit preservation units in the interior hill areas.

(c) *High Schools Farms.*—The 20 High School Farms which were already opened were continuing during the year under report.

Agricultural School, Lamphelpat. During the year under report out of 13 students who appeared in the final examination held in September, 1964, 7 students came out successful, 17 new students were undergoing training during 1964-65.

The school farm also serves as a demonstration farm to the farmers of neighbouring villages who often came to the school to see the scientific methods of cultivation and newly introduced varieties of crops grown in the school farm.

EDUCATION

General Survey.—Achievements made during the year were (1) Establishment of post Graduate classes in English and History, (2) Establishment of a Govt. Women's College, (3) Award of Economically backward scholarships to poor and needy Matric students, (4) Re-imbursement of tuition fees to the children of low paid Govt. servants, (5) Conversion of 11 High Schools into ten Higher Secondary Schools and one Multipurpose School. The examination conducted at the end of classes II and VI were abolished. Instead, the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examinations were held at the end of Classes V and VIII respectively. The system of classification of schools as a whole was changed, resulting in the upgradation of existing L.P. J.B. Schools to full fledged J.B. Schools and J.B. or M.E. Schools to Junior High Schools. 119 L.P. Schools were upgraded to full fledged J.B. Schools and 10 J.B., 35 M.E. Schools were also upgraded to Junior High Schools.

Reorganisation & New Developments.—The School curriculum and syllabus of Assam which have so long been followed in Manipur being found inconvenient, separate curriculum and syllabus for Manipur are being prepared.

Primary Education.—46 private and aided schools with 134 teachers were converted to Govt. L.P. schools. The number of Govt. Primary schools rose from 1596 to 1642. The total number of Primary Schools including aided and private schools was 2,297 of which 989 belonged to the Hills.

380 Primary school teachers were given Basic training at the Basic training Institutes. Growing of fruit trees, planting of vegetables, constructions of Roads by the trainees and Instructors, introduction of neat and cleanliness programmes in the Institutes and adjoining villages were taken up.

Pre-primary Education.—There was only one Government Montessori School. Some voluntary organisation and Christian Missionary Societies were maintaining some schools of this type. These private schools continued to function during the year under report.

School Library.—Every year, books for the children and teachers are supplied to the Primary and Middle Schools. This has helped popularising reading habit among the young learners as well as the teachers.

Middle School/Jr. High Schools.—The traditional Middle schools having class III to class VI are gradually being converted into full fledged middle Jr. High Schools having up to Class VIII. The Education Department issued orders for opening of class VI in 10 J.B. Schools and Class VII in 35 M.E. Schools (having classes III to VI) to meet the demand for education at the Middle stage.

50 Undergraduate teachers were given senior Basic training. The number of M.E. School teachers was 1,380 of whom 240 teachers have received training.

As usual, special programmes for Girls' education including payment of attendance scholarships, merit scholarships, monetary aid to poor and needy girls, construction of sanitary blocks were taken up. Generally, the enrolment of girls at the Middle School stage is very low when compared with that of the boys. Out of 25,122 students of age-group 11 to 14 only 7,630 were girls students.

Senior Basic—The number of Junior Basic Schools in 1964-65 was 172. The Govt. aimed at starting Senior Basic Schools or converting the existing M.E. Schools into Senior Basic Schools.

Secondary Education.—11 High Schools were converted into Higher Secondary Schools. As these Higher Secondary Schools require qualified teachers, adequate buildings and equipments, the scheme could not be taken up to the desired extent.

14 teachers were deputed for Post-graduate training outside Manipur.

40 graduate teachers of High Schools were given B.T. Training at the Government D.M. College.

14 new High Schools received recognition of Gauhati University.

University Education—opening of Post-Graduate classes in D. M. College.—B. T. Class and Post Graduate classes in Mathematics, English and History were opened in the Government D M. College.

The Government Ghanaprya Women's College was established.

6 private colleges were given grant-in-aid.

Audio Visual Education Unit continued to function.

Hindi Education.—113 Hindi Schools including 3 Hindi Mahavidyalayas were given grant-in-aid.

Vocational Guidance.—The Vocational Guidance unit attached to the Education Directorate continued.

Physical Education.—45 Schools including 16 Government and 29 Aided Schools constructed playgrounds.

The All Manipur Sports' Association and other 17 Sports' Clubs were given grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 11,500/-

20 teachers of High Schools were deputed for training in Physical Education at Physical Education Colleges outside Manipur

7 Physical Education teachers of High Schools were deputed for re-orientation training in Physical Education at Habra, Calcutta for 3 months.

Others

5 boys were selected from Manipur for award of merit Scholarships in Residential schools during the year under report.

2 boys from this territory were also selected for grant of Govt. of India scholarships in the Rastriya Indian Military College and three more boys for admission to Sainik Schools.

X FOREST DEPARTMENT

The areas of Reserved, Protected and unclassed forests remained as 388 sq. miles, 857 sq. miles and 1080 sq. miles respectively.

Forest Offences.—Altogether 84 Forest Offences have been reported from all Ranges for violation of rules and regulations relating to the management of forest.

Economic Plantation.—During the year under report an area of 870 acres had been planted up with Teak and Pine. Premonsoon operations over an area of 700 acres had also been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 95,100/- was incurred on this account.

Consolidation.—As a step towards consolidating forest areas actions were taken up by the Forest Settlement Officer for final declaration of 399 sq. miles as reserved forest under provisions of the Indian Forest Act. A sum of Rs. 32,400 was expended.

Working Plan.—Field operations for compiling working schemes for northern portion of Yongoupokpi reserved forest (40 sq. miles), Heingang reserved forest (4 sq. miles) and Langol reserved forest (6 sq. miles) has been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 17,800 was incurred on this account.

Communication.—11 miles of motorable forest road were constructed and 30 miles of existing road were maintained. A sum of Rs. 78,800 was expended.

Training of Staff.—3 Officers successfully completed training in the Superior Forest service course at Dehra Dun, 2 Rangers and 3 Foresters also completed training. A sum of Rs. 55,500 was expended.

Forest Protection.—In order to protect plantation areas and valuable patches of natural forest from fire 107 miles of fire line were cut and traced. An expenditure of Rs. 19,200 was expended.

Timber Treatment and Forest Utilisation.—5,750 cft. timber were treated with ASCU preservative. A sum of Rs. 56,000 was expended.

Revenue Expenditure.—An amount of Rs. 3,80,000 was realised only as forest Revenue during the year under report and the expenditure was 6,09,000 out of which Rs. 3,85,000 was incurred on the development schemes.

XI INDUSTRIES

Handloom Industries.—For the development of Handloom Industries a sum of Rs. 86,660.00 was spent under plan sector. Rebates @ .05 p. per rupee on retail sales of Handloom cloth were given. A sum of Rs. 21,293.00 were reimbursed to 41 Primary Weavers Societies. The Handloom Research Institute continued. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was also spent in celebrating the 11th All India Handloom Week in Manipur. Marketing facilities were expanded within and without Manipur. Subsidy to the extent of Rs. 12,182.00 was given to 7 Sales

Depots run by the Primary Weavers Societies. A sum of Rs. 5,500 as subsidy on transport cost of yarn was given to the Manipur State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society (Apex) for lifting 275 bales of yarn from outside Manipur. A sum of Rs. 14,718/- as grant was given to the Apex Society for continuation of the yarn distribution Centre and mechanised Dyeing Unit. Improved looms and appliances worth Rs. 6,000/- was given as grant to 10 primary Weavers Societies. A sum of Rs. 46,274/- was given as share capital, working capital and equipment loan to 21 Co-operative Societies. A sum of Rs. 25,000/- was also given to the Apex Society as State participation to the Share Capital structure.

Under Non-Plan sector one Weaving Training Centre at Sawombung (Imphal East) was continued. A sum of Rs. 9,501/- was spent towards the maintenance of the said Training Centre. Eight trainees successfully completed 2 years course during the year under report.

Small Scale Industries—Under this head (i) Strengthening of Small Scale Industries, (ii) Expansion of Arts, Crafts & Cottage Industries Training-cum-Production Centre at Thoubal, (iii) Improvement of other Training Centres, (iv) Exhibition of Small Scale Industries in the hill areas and (v) Starting of one Tailoring and cutting Centre at the Border Areas were taken up. A sum of Rs. 25,619/- was spent for the above schemes. A sum of Rs. 1,99,000/- was also given as Block Loan to 21 Industrial Units including 4 Co-operative Societies.

Under the Non-Plan side a sum of Rs. 1,19,856/- was utilised for continuation of the Training Centres (i) Two Carpentry Training Centres (ii) Two Black-Smithy Training Centres (iii) Three Tailoring and Cutting Centres and (iv) Arts Crafts and Cottage Industries Training-cum-Production Centre at Thoubal. Stipends @ Rs. 20/- per trainees were given and altogether 49 trainees were given training in the above trades.

Sericulture.—In the plan side provision was made available for (i) Establishment of a Non-Mulberry Propaganda Outpost at Boljang (Churachandpur), (ii) Establishment of a Hill Rearing Station, (iii) Establishment of a Sericultural Experimental Farm-cum-Training Centre at Kwakta, (iv) Grant to Sericulturists (v) Aid-in-Kind to deserving village Sericulturists (vi) Grant of Silk Industrial Loan, (vi) Establishment of a Non-Mulberry Propaganda Outpost at Border Area, (viii) strengthening of Head quarter staff and (ix) Training of Sericultural personnel outside Manipur. A sum of Rs. 33,200 - was spent for implementation of the above schemes. The following three Sericulturists Farms Training Centres were established during the year under report.

- (i) Non-Mulberry Propaganda outpost at Boljang.
- (ii) Hill Rearing station at Tadubi, Mao-Maram.
- (iii) Seri Experimental Farm-cum-training Centre, Kwakta.

A sum of Rs. 3,000/- was given to 32 village Sericulturists in cash. Equipments worth Rs. 6,000/- was also given as grant to 20 Sericulturists. An amount of Rs. 8,000 - as loan was given to 10 village Sericulturists. Equipments loan worth Rs. 2,000/- was also given to the above 20 Sericulturists. Six persons completed training in Sericulture at Mysore and Assam and another 4 persons were deputed for training in Mysore.

In the Non-Plan side a sum of Rs 67,100/- was spent for continuation of Government Silk Farms and two propaganda Outposts viz., (a) Central Silk Farm, Chingmeirong (d) Government Silk Farm, Wangbal, (c) Eri Demonstration Centre, Jiribam (d) Demonstration-cum-Mulberry Nursery Farm, Thongjao (e) Muga Propaganda Outposts at Khonghampat and Chingarel

The Government Silk Farms produced about 40,612 disease free layings (eggs) of mulberry and distributed to the village Sericulturists. Besides 3,050 disease free laying (mulberry) were procured from Assam to meet the immediate requirement of village Sericulturists as well as for the Government Silk Farms. In respect of Non-Mulberry 5,000 muga seed cocoons were procured from Assam and reared in Government Farms for propagation and distribution to the muga-culturist and demonstration rearing in Government Muga Farms. About 18,100-eri layings were prepared at Govt. Silk Farm and distributed to the Sericulturists. About 1,10,000 mulberry saplings were prepared at Govt. Silk Farm for distribution to the Sericulturists and 50 bundles of mulberry branches were distributed to the Sericulturists of Manipur for preparation of cuttings. The Non-mulberry Silk worm food plants growing in the Govt silk farms were nursed properly. Seedlings of soulue have been prepared for extension of Plantation in the Government Silk Farm as well as in the gardens of private Sericulturists

Cocoon Marketing Centre at Chingmeirong purchased reeling and spinning cocoons worth Rs 1,000/- from the village cocoon producers so as to encourage them towards production of quality and quantity cocoons. Almost all the purchased cocoons have been reeled/spun out at the Government farms.

Handicrafts.—In the plan side (i) Providing working capital for the Government Emporium at Imphal, (ii) Production Centre to be attached to the Government Emporium (iii) Dolls and Toys Production Centre, (iv) Strengthening of Handicrafts Co-operative Societies, (v) Training of artisans outside Manipur, (vi) Financial

Assistance to the individual artisans, (vii) quality Marking Scheme (viii) Cluster type of Handicrafts Training Centre and (ix) Strengthening of Handicrafts Section were taken up. A sum of Rs 1,05,100/- was spent. The Government Emporium participated in the Industrial exhibition which was held at Bombay "Shilpi Kendra Exhibition" and could sale products worth Rs 10,400/-. The Government Emporium sold Handloom products worth Rs. 71,984/- inside and outside Manipur. Five persons were deputed for training outside Manipur. Equipment subsidy worth Rs. 4,750/- were given to 10 artisans.

In the Non-Plan sector (i) the Government Emporium (ii) Two Bamboo and Cane training centres one at Thoubal and another at Churachandpur and (iii) Handicrafts Design Extension Centre continued functioning. Twenty persons were given training in Bamboo and Cane works. The Design Extension Centre produced 135 new designs in crafts, such as embroidery, Jewellery, Cane, Bamboo and Dolls and Toys and improved 113 Old Designs. A sum of Rs. 65,200/- was spent for the above schemes.

Khadi and Village Industries.--The Manipur Khadi and Village Industries Board continued to function as an Advisory body in organising, planning and implementing programmes for development of Khadi and Village Industries in Manipur during the year under report, and a draft bill for conversion of the present board into a Statutory one is under the consideration of the Government of Manipur.

Against the provision of Rs. 1,52,510/- as loan and of Rs. 69,700/- as grant, a sum of Rs. 97,168/- and Rs. 63,094 had been disbursed to industrial Co-operative Societies and registered institutions in Khadi and Village Industries as loan and grant respectively.

2 persons deputed for training in Apiarist Course at Mahabaleswar, Bombay had completed the training successfully.

17 persons were trained and had completed the training in Beekeeping fieldmen course at Beekeeping Area Office, Imphal

One person from Manipur was sent for training in Assistant organiser Course as a preliminary step to start Gram Ekai in Manipur. On completion of his training, the Gram Ekai programme will be taken up in right earnest for the first time in Manipur.

One Fibre Demonstration Squad manned by trained hands was deputed to Manipur by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay and had demonstrated a novel technique of extracting fibres from banana trees, sisil, etc., and making ropes thereof with improved tools and equipments. The demonstration opened a new find of industrial activities in Manipur in this respect.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES WELFARE SCHEMES.

Scheduled Castes :—In the plan side a sum of Rs. 14,000/- was spent. The scheme for giving grant-in-aid to deserving industrialists continued. The entire amount was given to 28 individual units including Co-operative Societies.

In the Non-plan side, six carpentry demonstration units and six weaving demonstration units continued functioning. A sum of Rs. 20,891/- was spent for continuation of the above units.

Scheduled Tribes :—In the plan side a sum of Rs. 60,000/- was spent for giving grant-in-aid to 14 Co-operative Societies and 189 individual units for purchase of tools and equipments, raw-materials and construction of workshop buildings.

Under non-plan, 6 weaving training centres and 4 carpentry training centres continued functioning and a sum of Rs. 76,586/- was spent.

Rural Industries Project :—Grants, equipment subsidy, stipends to trainees deputed outside Manipur in various industries and trades, grant-in-aid for meeting, supervising and management and other recurring expenses to Industrial Co-operative Societies and study tour of artisans outside Manipur were given. A sum of Rs. 1,51,399/- was spent. Grant-in-aid and equipment subsidy were given to 235 individual units and 13 Co-operative Societies. 6 persons were deputed outside Manipur for study tour. Stipends were given to 18 trainees studying in various trades outside Manipur.

Loans amounting to 1,50,000/- were given to 38 individual industrial units including 6 Co-operative societies.

Under the non-plan sector, a sum of Rs. 3,631/- was spent towards the establishment charges of the Rural Industries Project Division.

XII MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

The Director of Medical & Health Services, Manipur continued to function as the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, Imphal in addition to the administrative duties connected with all the Schemes and Institutions. 5 Hospitals, 3 Dispensaries, 1 UNICEF aided T.B. Clinic, 1 V.D. Clinic and 1 Leprosy Subsidiary Centre in the Urban area and 7 Hospitals, 10 Primary Health Centres, 26 Sub-Centres, 64 Dispensaries and 3 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres in the Rural and Hill areas continued to function under this Directorate during the year under report.

National Malaria Eradication Programme.—The two Units of the National Malaria Eradication Programme continued to function as usual with the following progress.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) No. of houses (including cowsheds and other structures) sprayed with D.D.T. | 3,14,960 |
| (b) No. of blood slides collected | 45,721 |
| (c) No. of positive cases found and treated | 31 |

After assessment by the Independent Appraisal Team of the Government of India in January, 1965 the two Units entered into consolidation phase from pre-consolidation phase and DDT spray operation was withdrawn.

B.C.G. Scheme.—After completion of the 1st and 2nd rounds, the BCG team has concentrated its 3rd round to cover the young susceptibles of the age group 0-14. During the period under report 89,943 persons were tested and 19,884 were vaccinated. The BCG team assisted the T.B. Clinic in case detection by referring symptomatic cases. The team in the course of its field work made the people conscious of this dreadful disease through talks and also propagated the free treatment facilities available at the T.B. Clinic, Lamphelpat, Imphal.

Anti-T.B. Scheme.—(a) The post of Chief T.B. Officer which was lying vacant long since was filled in by a qualified doctor. The 100 bedded T.B. Hospital was continuing as usual. Altogether 234 cases were treated of whom 123 were discharged.

(b) The T.B. Clinic attached to the Civil Hospital, Imphal was upgraded to District T.B. Control Centre with all UNICEF medicines and equipment including X-Ray Plant and Laboratory. A vehicle was also received from the UNICEF for this programme. Under this programme 7 sub-centres were established in the outlying areas at Bishenpur, Moirang, Thoubal, Kakching, Mao, Churachandpur and Sugnu for diagnostic and treatment facilities in these areas.

Leprosy Control Scheme — Besides the 30 bedded Leprosy Hospital, the four Leprosy Subsidiary Centres, at Imphal, Bishenpur, Thoubal and Tamenglong continued to function as usual. Along with survey work, propaganda work carried out by distributing leaflets in local dialects and film shows, etc.

As a part of welfare activities, deserving cases were given canvass, shoes, blankets, sun-goggles, dhoties, mekhalas and the needy ones were also given financial assistance of a small amount towards construction of segregation huts. For education of their children, books were supplied free.

The details of the work done are given below

(a) No. of persons examined	1,14,378
(b) No. of cases detected	3,491
(c) No. of cases under treatment including old cases	1,862
(d) Cases under treatment outside project area	134
(e) No. of healthy contacts under observation	9,118

V. D. Control Programme :—The V. D. Clinic continued to function this year under qualified staff. The works done by this clinic are given below :

I Total No. of V. D. cases seen and treated	6,231
(a) No. of V. D. New Cases	1,260
Male	463
Female	763
Children (below 15 yrs)	34
II Total No. of S. T. S. done	4,889
(a) Reactive	701
	(14.3%)
(b) Partly reactive	1,003
(c) Negative	3,185
(d) Total No. of dark-field done	43
(e) Total No. of Smear for G. C	1,273
Positive	929
Doubtful	69
Negative	275

Family Planning :—12 family planning Centres including one organised by voluntary organisation are functioning in this territory.

Other Achievements :

- (a) 11 new dispensaries were opened during the year for the outlying areas to improve medical facilities.
- (b) One UNICEF Bedford vehicle was obtained for Auxiliary Nurse/Midwife Training School to facilitate Field training and visits to rural areas and urban health centres.
- (c) One UNICEF vehicle was received for the Ukhrul Primary Health Centre.
- (d) Two X-Ray Plants were ordered during the year for expansion of medical facilities at two outlying institutions viz. Civil Hospital, Churachandpur and Primary Health Centre, Ukhrul. Supplies are expected shortly through D. G. S. D.
- (e) One Medical Officer (graduate) returned after successful completion of training in Anaesthesiology during the period and modern anaesthesia equipment was ordered.
- (f) 20 wagons of iodised salt was received for free distribution in the goiterous areas for the first time.
- (g) Steps were taken for expansion of hospital buildings at remote hill stations for better accommodation, etc.
- (h) Construction of new T. B. Clinic building made a good headway and is being completed soon.
- (i) Construction of 259 bedded hospital at Lamphelpat, Imphal made a good progress and is being completed soon.
- (j) 35 local candidates were selected by the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi for MBBS training in various medical colleges to overcome shortage of doctors. Selected candidates are awarded a stipend of Rs 80/- each per month and Book Grant of Rs. 300 -
- (k) Auxiliary Nurse/Midwife, Dais, First Aid and Home Nursing Classes were conducted as usual.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The P. W. D. continued functioning with the same set-up as in the previous year with the Principal Engineer as Head of the Department except with following changes.

The executive charges of the divisions and sub-divisions were reorganised on basis of territorial jurisdiction of Civil Sub-Divisions of this State as per orders of the Government in August, 1964. The Head Quarters of three divisions were located at Churachandpur, Jiribam and Ukhrul and works had to be redistributed amongst the Divisions and Sub-Divisions which caused a certain amount of dislocation.

After redistribution of works, one division designated as Irrigation, Embankment & Drainage Division was created with Head Quarters at Imphal solely for investigation and execution of embankment, irrigation, drainage and flood works.

There had been acute dearth of technically qualified candidates for filling up the vacancies noted below :—

1. Computer	4
2. Overseer	51
3. Draftsman	8
4. Surveyor	10
5. Tracer	12
6. Foreman Mechanic	1
7. Mechanical Supervisor	1
8. Estimator	2

The brief report on the activities and the set up of various Divisions is as below :—

Highways South Division:—This division continued to function with four sub-divisions. With the reorganisation of P.W.D. during August, 1964, this division was in charge of National Highways No. 39 from Imphal to Moreh, all buildings, roads, Ex-TC works in Thoubal and Tengnoupal Civil Sub-divisions extended upto Imphal—Tiddim road on west (excluded except portion upto Moirang) Churachandpur-Sugnoo road, Chief Commissioner's residence, A. I. R. Station, Inter State Police Wireless station, and Imphal Tiddim road upto Moirang.

Apart from the maintenance of National Highways No. 39 from Imphal to Moreh, Tiddim road upto Moirang, and other major district and village roads, and buildings, this division was responsible for the following important road constructions :

1. Moreh-Humie Road (65 miles)
2. Tengnoupal-Sansak Road (81 miles).
3. Tengnoupal-Wangkhoo-Mombi road (65 miles)
4. Kasomkhulel-Nambasi road (21 miles).

5. Pallel-Chakpikarong road (11 miles).
6. Improvement of Sugnu-Chakpikarong road (8 miles)
7. Construction of Thanga road (1.4 miles)
8. Kumbi-Wankhoo-Sugnu road (5 miles).

During the year under report, this division completed 8 miles of motorable road, 56 miles of jeepable roads and improved 13 miles of the existing roads, apart from construction of 9 Nos. residential buildings and 5 Nos. non-residential buildings.

Ukhrul Division.—Old Construction Division No. III was re-named as Ukhrul Division after re-organisation of the P. W. D. during August, 1964. It continued to function with four sub-divisions to look after the following important works within the territorial jurisdiction of Ukhrul Civil Sub-Division.

1. Improvement of Lital-Sansak-Chassad-Humine road,
2. Improvement of Todubi-Kharasom road.
3. Improvement/Constn. of Chingmeikhullen-Tolloi-Ukhrul Road.
4. Improvement of Sansak-Phungyar Road.
5. Improvement of Ukhrul-Paoyi-Chingjaroi Road.
6. Construction of Mahadev-Tolloi road.
7. Improvement of Khamasom Poi Chingai road.

During the year under report, the division has completed 7 Nos. of residential buildings, one non residential building, 35 miles of motorable road, 12 miles of jeepable road, 40 miles of trace path cutting and improved 24 miles of existing roads to motorable standard.

Imphal Buildings Division—This division continued to function with four Sub divisions. The construction and maintenance of all buildings falling within 5 miles radius of Imphal (except Lamphelpat buildings) were under the jurisdiction of this division.

The major achievement of this division, during the year was the completion of the construction of the following buildings.

1. Construction of 6 nos. of type IV Qtrs. at Imphal
2. Hostel and staff Qtrs. for B.T.I. at Canchipur
3. M.O's Qtr. and Nurses Qtr. for D.M. College Hospital at Imphal.
4. Duty room for Nurses in T.B. Hospital.
5. Office building for PWD at Imphal (Phase I-Block D)

6. Workshop building for the I.T.I. at Imphal.
7. Dance College at Imphal.
8. Police Wireless Transmitting station at Imphal.

The following major works were in progress during the period

1. Constn of Quarters for Bachelor officers at Babupara, Imphal.
2. Residential buildings in 4th Assam Rifles area at Imphal.
3. P. & T. quarters at Imphal.
4. 7 Nos of type I qtrs. for I.T.I.
5. Professors' Hostel at D.M. College.
6. 80 teachers' hostel at D.M. College.
7. Youth hostel at D.M. College.
8. Staff Qtrs. (JCO. and O.R.) for NCC at Imphal.
9. P.W.D. Office Block 'C' at Imphal.
10. Circuit house at Imphal.
11. Kuki Inn at Imphal.
12. Non-residential building for 4th Assam Rifles at Imphal (Garage, slaughter house, etc.)
13. Building for B.T.I. at Canchipur.
14. Museum building at Imphal.

Imphal East Division. Old Construction Division No. II was renamed as Imphal East Division during August, 1964. It continued to function with four Sub-divisions and the followings were the important works in the jurisdiction of this division:

- (i) Construction of 250-bedded Hospital and development of Lamphelpet township.
- (ii) All buildings, roads and Ex-T.C. works in Imphal (Civil) East Sub-division handled by old East Division of Ex-T.C.
- (iii) Construction of District Court, Addl. District Court and Excise building.

Improvement of roads of a total length of about 100 miles in Imphal East area was taken up and likely to be completed during 1965-66.

Water Supply Division. This division continued to function four Sub-Divisions and was incharge of all works connected with water supply and drainage schemes of Imphal and also water supply schemes of Ukhrul, Mao, Tamenglong, Bishenpur and Churachandpur Sub-Divisions.

(i) *Imphal Water Supply Scheme.*—Construction of Civil works and installation of filtration plant for the first stage of 3 cusec water supply scheme was almost completed. More than 75% progress was achieved on the laying of filtered water mains and distribution mains. The pump house at Shingda, the intake works at Polak and the raw water main from Shingda to Kangohup were also completed.

(ii) *Rural Water Supply Schemes.*—Survey investigations and preparation of scheme reports and Estimates for Mao, Ukhrul and Bishenpur were completed. Work on Lital water supply scheme was awarded. Investigation of Moirang and Churachandpur schemes was in progress.

Hydro-Electric & Bridges project Division.—This division continued to work with four sub-divisions and was in charge of (i) investigation, planning, designing and executing all civil works connected with hydro-electric project with special reference to Leimakhong, Lokchao, Loktak Schemes (ii) designing and executing of all major bridges exceeding 40 ft. span but excluding works connected with New Cachar road.

(i) **New Leimakhong Hydro Electric Schemes:**

All principal civil works on the project have been completed, except for the item of penstock pipes, which was in progress.

(ii) Reports and estimates of the following schemes were submitted to C. W. & P. C. for approval and sanction.

- (a) Loktak Lake Hydro-electric scheme (Rs. 248.00 lakhs)
- (b) Lokchao —do— —do— (Rs. 25.39 lakhs)
- (c) Nungshangkhong Micro-hydel scheme (Rs. 4.86 lakhs)
- (d) Likurilok —do— —do— (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

(iii) Out of the 23 major bridges in progress, during the year, 6 motorable bridges and one suspension bridge were completed, 3 were nearing completion and the others were in good progress.

Stores and Workshop Division.—This division continued to function with five sub-divisions (including one at Calcutta viz. Liaison Officer's Office) on the procurement and distribution of stores, automobile workshop, construction works within stores compound at Chingmeirong and manufacture of furniture for Government buildings.

Daring the year under report, materials worth Rs. 30.90 lakhs were procured from all over the country to meet the needs of the various working divisions in Manipur P.W.D. The major achievements during the year were the purchase of three new Road Rollers and 14 Bed Ford Trucks. Regarding construction side, one cement godown for housing 10,000 cement bags, one sub-divisional office and the compound wall around the P.W.D. stores were almost completed.

Churachandpur Division.—With re-organisation of P.W.D. during August, 1964, Imphal West Division of Ex-T.C. was renamed as Churachandpur Division and continued to function with three sub-divisions to look after the works (both buildings and roads) falling within the territorial jurisdiction of Churachandpur Civil Sub-division. The head quarter of this division shifted to Churachandpur in August, 1964.

Resume of important works.

- (i) Churachandpur-Tipaimukh road was made jeepable upto 28 miles, and for different reaches in the interior Tenders were called and works awarded. Most of the survey and alignment of this road has been completed.
- (ii) The improvement of Tiddim road upto State boundary was in good progress and about 7 miles length of road was realigned upto jeepable standard.

Jiribam Division.—Old construction division No. I was renamed as Jiribam Division during August, 1964 and continued to function with five sub-divisions. The Head quarter of this division was shifted to Jiribam in 1964. The jurisdiction of the division covers :

- (i) all buildings, roads, irrigation and Ex-T. C. works in Jiribam Civil Sub-Division and extended upto Nungba Thanlon road (included) on the east and Thanlon-Tipaimukh road (excluded) in the south.
- (ii) New Cachar Road from Nungba to Jirighat.
- (iii) Manbahadur-Lumbu road.
- (iv) Nungba-Thanlon road.

RESUME OF IMPORTANT WORKS IN THE DIVISION

(a) *New Cachar Road.*—Upto the end of the year under report, about 25 miles of motorable earthwork formation was completed and work was in good progress in another 13 miles length of the road.

(b) *Mambahadur-Limbu Road*—Motorable earthwork formation work was completed in about 6 miles and the work was in good progress in another 10 miles. Construction of culverts were also in good progress in a length of 1 miles.

(c) *Nungba-Thantlon Road*.—In a length of 5 miles, jeepable road was nearly completed.

Imphal West Division.—With the re-organisation of P. W. D. during August, 1964, old Construction Division No. IV was renamed as Imphal West Division and continued to function with four Sub-Divisions to look after the following works within territorial jurisdiction of Imphal West Sub-division:

1. New Cachar Road from Imphal to Nungba.
2. Old Cachar Road from Bishenpur to Nungba.
3. All buildings, roads, Ex-T.C. works handled by old West Division in the area bounded by Bishenpur-Nungba of old Cachar Road on the south, Imphal-Bishenpur (excluded) road on east and New Cachar Road from Imphal to Nungba on the north-West.
4. Maintenance of Sagoiband Road.

During the year under report, this division has completed one Inspection Bungalow at 41st mile on New Cachar Road, 2 miles of motorable roads, 5 miles of Jeepable roads, and two motorable bridges.

On New Cachar Road, the earth work formation was completed upto Nungba, metalling completed upto 21st mile, retaining walls completed upto 34th mile, culverts completed to 20th mile. Various works of collection of metals, culverts, retaining walls and minor bridges were in good progress in different reaches of the road.

Highways North Division.—This division continued to function with four Sub-Divisions and was in charge of all buildings, road works in Tamenglong (Civil) Sub-Division and west of Imphal-Dinapur road upto Mao. This division was also incharge of all Ex-T.C. works in Tamenglong, Mao Sadar Hills Sub-division, previously handled by Imphal East Division.

Apart from the maintenance of National Highways No. 39 from Mao to Imphal, Kangpokpi-Tamenglong Road, and other major district and village roads, this division has completed 27 Nos. of residential buildings, 2 Nos. of non-residential buildings, 25 miles of motorable road, 11½ miles of jeepable road and 10 miles of tracepath cutting. This division has also improved 3 miles of the existing roads and completed 5 Nos. of motorable bridges on various roads.

Irrigation Embankment and Drainage Division—With the reorganisation of P. W. D. during August 1964 Imphal East Division of Ex-T.C. was renamed as Irrigation, Embankment and Drainage Division and continued to function with three Sub-Divisions.

During the year under report, Sajorin minor irrigation scheme-Part I, and part of improvement works on Imphal river lands were completed. The minor irrigation scheme viz. Leimakhong, Poiroukhongjin, Itok, Sena Ichil Chingel and Loosipat drainage scheme were in progress. Improvement of Imphal river lands, Adok river bunds and Thoubal river training works at Kekru and Yambem villages were also in progress. About 2800 acres of land was brought under irrigation command.

Electricity Division—This division with 4 Sub-divisions continued to be incharge of running and maintenance of generating stations at Imphal, and Moirang along with its transmission and distribution system, electrification and maintenance of electrical installations in Government offices, procurement of Stores and manufacture of electrical accessories and civil works pertaining to rural electrification scheme in respect of Churachandpur and Jiribam Sub-divisions.

During the year under report, two old diesel sets from DESU of 700 KW derates to 350 KW each were installed and commissioned in Imphal Power House, making available 700 KW of additional power. The total power generated and sold during the year were 16.13 lakhs KWH and 17.64 lakhs KWH respectively, having revenue return of about Rs. 6.09 lakhs.

Under Rural Electrification scheme, upto the end of the year 1964-65, 6(six) Nos. of Sub Stations, 10 Kms of H. T. and 1 KMs of L.T. lines and three staff quarters at Keinou Kumbi and Thanga were completed.

Electricity Project Division This division was incharge of investigation and execution of works on diesel electrical generation side which include extension to Imphal system, electrifications of Ukhrul, Mao, Tadubi, Jiribam and Moreh towns.

Estimates for the schemes at Ukhrul, Mao, Tadubi and Jiribam were sanctioned and indents for the generating sets were placed. Procurement of other materials in respect of these schemes were also in progress.

Upto the end of the year under report, 8 Nos. of substations were installed, 70 KMs of H. T. lines and 74 KMs of L. T. lines were erected and 10 villages were electrified.

XIV COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

During the period under report, one pre-extension Block was converted into stage I Community Development Block and with this the whole of Manipur has been brought under intensive Community Development activities. 14 blocks of various stages, one post stage II, six stage II and 7 stage I were in operation. Of these 14 blocks 9 are in the Hills and 5 are in the Valley. 5 stage II Blocks and 4 stage I Blocks are in the Hills. 1 post-stage II, 1 stage II and 3 stage I Blocks are in the valley.

In addition to Community Development Programme, one stage II and one stage I Community Development Blocks were taken up as stage I Tribal Development Blocks with effect from 1-4-64 and 1-10-64 respectively. With these, 6 Blocks in the Hill areas are operating as Tribal Development Blocks of which one is stage II and 5 are stage I.

Against the annual budget provision of Rs 17.80 lakhs for the Community Development a sum of Rs. 15.50 lakhs was utilised. In addition to Community Development Programme three plan schemes, namely

- (1). Local Development Works.
- (2). Village Housing Project Schemes and
- (3). Animal Husbandry under schemes of Welfare of scheduled Tribes were implemented through this Department.

Physical achievements in different heads of development are as follows.—

Agriculture.—1,964 maunds of improved seeds, 4,777 maunds of chemical fertilisers, 1,218 improved implements and 549 mds. of pesticide were distributed. 4,556 compost pits were dug and 5,423 acres were brought under Japanese Method of paddy cultivation. 478 Agricultural demon-strations were held.

Animal Husbandry.—43 improved animals, 554 improved birds and 14,327 fish fingerlings were supplied. 1,130 animals were castrated and 106 animals were artificially inseminated.

Irrigation & Reclamation.—Small irrigation channels of a total length of 315 miles were constructed. 296 acres of new area reclaimed and another 930 acres terraced.

Health & Rural Sanitation.—103 drinking water tanks were constructed and 60 existing tanks were renovated. 59 rural latrines and 85 soakage pits were also constructed.

Social Education.—Under Social Education Programme 177 Adult Literacy classes were started and 2,376 adults were made literate. 39 reading rooms 193 Youth Clubs and 10 Farmer Unions were started. 29 Gram Sahayak Training Camps were organised and

1,450 functional leaders were trained, 89 Mahila Mandals/Samitis were started with a total membership of 1,780. 6 women camps were held and 300 women participated. 45 Balwadi Centres were also started.

Communication—New Kutchha road constructed was 150.8 miles and existing kutchha road improved was 181.75 miles. 77 culverts were also constructed.

Village Industries—Nearly 200 persons were trained in different trades and equipment subsidies were granted to those who had completed training. Staff subsidy was also granted to members of Industrial Co-operative Societies and units. 57 sewing machines were distributed.

Co-operation.—Different types of Co-operative Societies numbering 62 in all with a total membership of 1,980 were organised.

XV—TRIBAL WELFARE

The achievement made by Tribal Welfare Department during the period are as follows

Communication	Nos. of miles	Expenditure
(a) Construction of jeep road	19 miles	Rs. 1,18,222.08
(b) " I.V./B.P.	98 m 3 f	
(c) " W. Bridges	20 Nos.	
(d) " Culverts	5 "	
(e) Improvement of I.V. Path into jeep roads	16 miles	

Rest Camp (INVS)—During the period under report, 1 Rest Camp was shifted, one quarter for Chowkidar of the Rest Camp at Imphal was constructed and two Rest Camps were repaired for which a sum of Rs. 9,308/- was spent.

Water Supply—During the period 17 Nos. of pipe Water supply and 19 Nos. of water tank/reservoir have been constructed in different hill areas of Manipur. A sum of Rs. 1,29,357/- was spent for the purpose.

Arts and Culture—Under this Scheme, a sum of Rs. 40,316 was spent for giving grant-in-aid to 86 cultural clubs and for purchase of 65 transistored listening sets.

Aid to Voluntary Agency—Under Aid to Voluntary Agency a sum of Rs. 24,000/- was given to 5 Institutions.

Housing (Tribal)—During the period under report, 122 houses were constructed. For which a sum of Rs. 61,000/- was spent.

Housing (Scheduled Castes) :—During the period under report, 20 houses were constructed. A sum of Rs. 10,000/- was spent.

XVI—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Based on the information available under the Employment Market Information Programme, taking both the public and the private Sectors together, there was a fall of 10 per cent in employment during the year. In the Public Sector there was a fall in employment to the extent of 11 per cent and in the Private Sector there was a fall of 10 per cent.

Employment Situation :

(a) *Public Sector* :—The study in the Employment Market Information programme revealed that the volume of Employment in the Public Sector decreased from 22,721 to 20,301 at the end of March, 1965. The fall is due to the reduction of staff.

(b) *Private Sector*. The volume of employment in the Private Sector decreased from 1,289 at the end of March, 1964 to 1,148 at the end of March, 1965, thereby showing a decrease of 141. The fall in employment in this sector is mainly due to seasonal repulsion of the staff.

(c) *Women Employment* :—The number of women employees were 1,146 at the end of March, 1964 thereby showing an increase of 540 or 47 per cent. The increase is mainly due to the absorption of Private Schools by the Government. Out of the total, only 10 women were employed in the Private Sector and the rest in the Public Sector.

Employment Creation:

Applicants Placed In Employed :— The number of persons placed in employment during the year, 1964-65 was 877 as against 653 during the previous year, thereby showing an increase of 219 or 33 per cent. Out of the total placement during the year under report 18 were graduates, 99 were women, 250 were Scheduled Tribes, 1 was displaced person and 509 others.

Employment Information & Assistance Bureaux :— Two employment Information and Assistance Bureaux are working in the Territory, one of which is attached to the Churachandpur Development Block Office and the other to the Ukhrul Development Block for the convenience of rural employment seekers.

Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification Of Vacancies) Act, 1959 :— After the merger of the Manipur Territorial Council establishments to the Government of Manipur, the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act is working satisfactorily.

XVII—STATISTICAL BUREAU

One publication entitled, "Manipur at a Glance, 1963" was brought out during the year under report and the compilation of three publications entitled "Census of Manipur Government Employees as on 31-3-63", "Institutional Training Facilities in Manipur" (1962-63) and "Budget Analysis", 1964-65 was completed during the year.

At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Bureau commenced an Impact study to assess the impact of plan programme on the socio-economic conditions of the people. Four Inspectors (Statistics), three Statistical Assistants and four computers were appointed for this purpose during the year.

The 19th Round of the National Sample Survey programme was conducted during the year. Under this programme, agro socio-economic enquiries were conducted in 384 randomly selected villages and also in almost the whole of the Imphal Town.

The following Censuses/Surveys were completed during the year under report :

- (i) Adoption of improved agricultural practices, Kharif, 1964-65.
- (ii) Tribal Development Blocks.
- (iii) Cost of operational Statistics in the transport sector, 1963-64.
- (iv) Type study on Brick field industry, 63-64.
- (v) Sample Survey of small enterprises (Organised and unorganised sectors)

The following censuses/surveys were also in progress

- (i) Census of Manipur Government Employees as on 31-3-64.
- (ii) Compilation of the Statistical Abstract of Manipur, 1963-64.
- (iii) 19th round of National Sample Survey programme.
- (iv) Impact Study programme.
- (v) Estimation of State Income of Manipur for the year, 1960-61 to 1962-63.
- (vi) Quick estimation of per acre yield of field crops—Potato, rape & mustard and chilly, in Manipur, 1964-65.
- (vii) Annual Survey of dealers and commercial establishments in Manipur, 1964-65.

XVIII—GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION AND TAXATION MEASURES UNDERTAKEN

Receipts : The actual receipts for 1964-65 including the amount received as Grant-in-aid & Loans from the Government of India were Rs. 6,78,25,240/- as detailed below :

Head of Account.

IX	Land Revenue	13,55,855
X	State Excise Duties	52,640
XI	Taxes on Vehicles	5,23,003
XII	Sales Tax	8,03,210
XIII	Other Taxes & Duties	2,59,990
XIV	Stamps	3,22,304
XV	Registration	49,202
XVI	Interest	37,392
XVII	Administration of Justice	32,391
XVIII	Jails	4,097
XIX	Police	75,804
XXI	Misc. Deptt.	8,817
XXII	Education	5,07,170
XXIII	Medical	33,797
XXIV	Public Health	3,597
XXV	Agriculture	89,513
XXVI	Rural Development	—
XXVII	Animal Husbandry	211
XXVIII	Co-operation	26,053
XXIX	Industries	1,28,405
XXXI	Community Development Projects	48,104
XXXII	Misc. Social & Development Organisation	1,130
XXXIV	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment & Drainage Works	14,568
XXXVI	Electricity Schemes	2,82,837
XXXVII	Public Works	5,96,745
XLIII	Road & Water Transport Scheme	24,97,880
XLVIII	Contribution & Recoveries towards Pension & Other Retirement benefits.	234
XLIX	Stationery & Printing	28,772
LI	Forest	3,76,966
LII	Miscellaneous	1,81,361
LVI	Grant-in-aid for Central Govt.	3,36,28,832
Total—Revenue Heads		4,19,71,000
Loans from the Central Govt.		2,58,50,240
		<hr/> 6 78.25.240

Expenditure during 1964-65 was Rs. 6,99,30,765. The average income excluding grant-in-aid and loans of the Government for the last five years from 1960-61 to 1964-65 was Rs. 64,89,763/- as against the average expenditure of Rs. 6,34,49,721 during the same period.

Land Revenue :—The total cash collection of land revenue during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 13,55,855/- as against the cash collection of Rs. 14,58,693/- during the previous year.

Excise Revenue :—The excise revenue is collected under the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act 1 of 1910 as extended to Manipur. Total collection during the year, 1964-65 was Rs. 52,640/- as against the cash collection of Rs. 25,554/- during the previous year.

Taxes on Vehicles :—Taxes on vehicles continue to be collected under the Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1936 as extended to Manipur. Total collection during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 5,23,093/- as against the collection of Rs. 5,09,076 during the previous year.

Other Taxes & Duties :—The entertainment tax continues to be levied under the Assam Amusement and Betting Tax Act as extended to Manipur. Total collection during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 2,59,990/- as against the collection of Rs. 2,07,664 during the previous year.

Sales Tax :—Total amount of Sales tax collected during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 8,03,210/- as against Rs. 6,08,233/- during the preceding year.

Road Transport :—The total cash collection of revenue during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 24,97,881/- as against the cash collection of Rs. 12,65,231 during the previous year.

Electricity :—The total collection of revenue during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 2,82,837/- as against the collection of Rs. 5,60,959/- during the previous year.

Forest :—The total collection during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 3,76,966/- as against the collection of Rs. 3,64,979 during the previous year.

Education :—The total collection during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 5,07,170/- as against the collection of Rs. 3,95,067 during the previous year.

Agriculture :—The total collection during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 89,513/- as against the collection of Rs. 1,10,773/- during the previous year.

XIX—TAXATION DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL CHECKING OF ASSESSMENTS

The total amount collected during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 5,77,667/- as against a collection of Rs. 4,61,616/- during the previous year.

Central Sales Taxes.—The number of dealers registered during the year is 59 and the number of existing dealers at the end of the year is 420. The total amount collected during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 1,142/- as against a collection of Rs. 5,966/- during the preceding year.

Sales Tax on Motor Spirit and Lubricants.—The total collection during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 2,26,130/- as against a collection of Rs. 1,40,521/- during the preceding year.

Amusement and Betting Tax.—The total collection during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 2,59,991 as against a collection of Rs. 2,07,664/- during the preceding year.

Water Rate.—The total amount collected during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 12,572/- as against a collection of Rs. 15,708/- during the preceding year.

XX—WEIGHTS & MEASURES

During the year under report about 40,000 pieces of weights, 6,000 pieces of capacity measures, 700 pieces of length measures and 1,500 weighing machines of different denomination have been in use in the trade premises and in other commercial establishments. Calibration of 8 petrol pumps and 1 Tank Lorries have been made upto the year under report. About 10 tons of illegal weights have been seized from different trade premises and other commercial establishments of Manipur and these were sold to the I. T. I. and the sale proceeds credited to the Government.

Verification & Stamping & Collection Thereof.—During the year the following weights, measures, etc. were verified and stamped.

(1) Weights (Cast iron and brass)	4,941 pcs.
(2) Capacity Measures	1,165 pcs.
(3) Length Measures	250 pcs.
(4) Weighing Instrument	871 pcs.
(5) Tank Lorry	11 pcs.

The total fees collected during the year was Rs. 3,800.12 p. only and other revenue from registration, fee fine etc. was Rs. 75/-

Finance Position.—The total budget allotment for the year under report was Rs. 87,100 out of which the actual expenditure was Rs. 69,943.71 P.

XXI—REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

During the period under report, 7751 documents of various kinds were presented for registration. A sum of Rs 47,208.07 p. was collected on account of Registration Fee, etc. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 35,108 70 p.

Since the Index Registers for documents were maintained, non-encumbrance certificates in respect of immovable properties could be issued promptly. A sum of Rs. 380.25 p. was collected on account of Searching Fees.

One case of Marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and another one under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 were registered.

Under Section 85 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 steps were taken up for destruction of 3,476 unclaimed documents and preservation of permanent Records under the Registration Rules.

XXII—DIARY DEVELOPMENT

The Diary Development Scheme in the form of Pilot Scheme was undertaken from the year, 1961-62. The aim of the Scheme was to collect milk from selected Milk pockets, pasteurise and sell them to the needy public and as well as to Medical, Jail, Army, etc.

- (i) Milk survey works were completed.
- (ii) Random checking for certain areas were completed.
- (iii) A land of 30 acres at Porompat for the Scheme was allotted.

Total expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 30,105.90 paise.

XXIII—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

During the year 1964-65 there were 29 days' sittings of the Manipur Legislative Assembly. During these sittings the following business were transacted.

Nomination of the Panel of Presiding Members :— The following members of the Assembly were nominated members of Panel of Presiding Members for the year, 1964-65.

- (1) Shri Khersung Anal, M.L.A. (Congress)
- (2) Shri Ahmuddin, M.L.A. (Congress)

*Papers laid on the table of the House:—*The following papers were laid on the table of the House during the year under Report,

- (1) The Audit Report 1962-63 on the account of the Manipur Territorial Council for the year, 1960-61, 1961-62
- (2) Amendment of Motor Vehicles Rule 27.
- (3) The Audit Report 1963 on the accounts of the Manipur Territorial Council for the year 1962-63.
- (4) Manipur Tourist Vehicle Rules, 1964.
- (5) Code of Conduct of Ministers.
- (6) The Manipur Legislative Assembly Members (Allotment of Accommodation) Rules, 1965.

REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE

- (1) 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Report of the Estimates Committee.
- (2) First Report of the Public Accounts Committee.
- (3) 1st and 2nd Reports of the Committee on Government Assurance.
- (4) First Report of the Committee on Delegated Legislation
- (5) 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Report of Business Advisory Committee.
- (6) 1st Report of Privilege Committee.

Committees Formed During the period under report the following Committees were formed

- (1) Business Advisory Committee.
- (2) Committee on Petition.
- (3) Privilege Committee.
- (4) Committee on Delegated Legislation.
- (5) Rules Committee.
- (6) Committee on Government Assurance.
- (7) Public Accounts Committee.
- (8) Estimates Committee.

Bills Introduced & Passed — The following bills were introduced and passed.

- (1) The Manipur Ministers (Salaries & Allowance) Bill 1964.
- (2) The Manipur Legislative Assembly, Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Salaries & Allowances) Bill, 1964

- (3) Manipur Legislative Assembly Members (Salaries & Allowance) Bill, 1964.
- (4) The Manipur contingency fund of the Union Territory (Determination of Amount) Bill, 1964.
- (5) The Manipur Legislative Assembly Standing Committee Chairman's (Salary & Allowance) Bill, 1965.
- (6) Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1965
- (7) Manipur Appropriation Bill (No. 2) 1965
- (8) The Assam Sales Tax (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Miscellaneous—The Mace of the House was introduced on 8th February, 1965. Books for the Assembly Library worth Rs. 8000/- were purchased. The up-to-date number of books on 31-3-65 was 660 excluding Debates and Journals.

During the year under report two M.L.As viz. Sarvashri Shri S. Bijoy Singh and Paoneikhai Vaiphei were appointed Deputy Ministers of the Government of Manipur.

The following officers and Committees undertook the following tours

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Speaker | At Bombay on January, 1965
at the Presiding Officers Conference. |
| 2. Deputy Speaker | -do- |
| 3. Secretary | At Bombay on January 1965
at the conference of Secretaries of Legislatures. |
| 4. Chairman, Public Accounts Committee with Secretary | At New Delhi to attend the conference of Chairmen Public Accounts Committees. |
| 5. Estimates Committee in group. | Chakpikarong Kakohing, Kangchup, Bishonpur, Cachar Road, Churachandpur, Ukhrul Kangpokpi for Committee spot-study. |

PANCHAYATS

In 1st Panchayat election in Manipur for 227 seats of Pradhans and 2847 seats of Members for 227 Gram Panchayat were held in January, 1964. The election for 40 seats of Sanpachas and 40 seats of Sanayaa Supanchas were also completed. The Gram Panchayats and Naya Panchayats started functioning with effect from the 1st September, 1964.

A District Panchayati Raj Training Centre to impart training to the non-official members of the Gram Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats was inaugurated by the Development Commissioner, Manipur on 25-6-64 at Lamphelpat. This training Centre was run through the non-official agency of "Bharat Sevak Samaj (Manipur Branch)". In this Training Centre, 12 Institutional Courses and 32 Peripatetic training courses were held and 220 Pradhans of Panchayats, 215 Up-Pradhans, 38 Sarpanchas, 35 Sahayak Sarpanchas and 763 members of Panchayats were trained during the period under report.

Under the order of the Government, Land Encroachment Committees for examining the cases of encroachers in the rural areas of Manipur were formed with the Pradhan and one of the member of the Gram Panchayat as members along with the local M.L.A., S.D.O., S.D.C., A.S.O., etc.

During the period under report 20 Panchayat Ghars were constructed at the estimated cost of Rs. 1,500/- each, out of which Government Grant was only Rs. 500/-.

The former Block Development Committees constituted with Government nominees as its member to execute the development programmes were reconstituted for 6 valley Blocks by including the Pradhans of Panchayats as members of the Block Development Committee, so that Panchayats may be associated in the planning and execution of development programmes.

Steps were taken to entrust the Panchayats with the execution of all Development Programmes of all Developments at the village level. Particularly, all the Block Programmes at the village level were implemented through the Gram Panchayats as far as possible.

Enrolment in Village Volunteer Force, etc., is as follows :—

(i) No. of Gram Panchayats who organized village Volunteer Force.	194
(ii) No. of Village Authorities.	600
(iii) No. of village volunteer force recruited	33,934
(vi) No. of mandays donated to Defence Labour Bank.	4,33,599

XXV

TOWN PLANNING

Steps for the preparation of Master Plan for Imphal Town are being taken up in order that haphazard growth of the existing town may be checked. A preliminary base map for Imphal Municipal area has been prepared on the basis of cadastral survey maps

supplied by the Settlement Office. Land use or reconnaissance survey is being conducted and data collection for the analysis of urban growth started to find out areas for residential, commercial, industrial and for public purposes like offices, open spaces, schools, parks and play grounds so that master plan may be prepared on the basis of base map, land use map and results of the data analysed from various elements.

In addition to the work of Master Plan now in hand, the Planning Officer is giving advice to the Imphal Municipality about local Planning problems.

XXVI VIGILANCE

During the year under review the Vigilance Committee held 4 meetings and the following actions, *inter alia*, were taken on the recommendations of the Committee.

Period of renewal of licences has been extended wherever possible and feasible, so as to avoid frequent contact of public with the subordinate staff, and to provide facilities to the people

The selection of teachers for L.P. Schools is to be made constituency-wise, so as to avoid public criticism of favouritism in the matter of selections.

Complaint boxes have been installed in Govt. Offices, to enable the members of public to drop therein, their genuine complaints of corruption, malpractice, etc., against Govt. servants and other suggestions for eradication of corruption amongst government servants. Press Notes and radio bulletins have also been released in this connection to bring about public consciousness.

Necessary instructions have been issued to the Employment Exchange to adopt certain principles, in the matter of offering candidates to departments and offices leaving no scope for corruption in selecting their names.

Regarding the posting of officers, it has been decided that officers should usually be transferred from their assignment after a period of 3 years unless they are so capable that their further retention is considered absolutely necessary in public interest.

In disciplinary cases, where the Government consider that the punishment awarded by the disciplinary authority to the delinquent officials is inadequate, enhanced punishment has been given by competent appellate authority.

Instructions have been issued to departments concerned to take due precaution and care to properly utilise cement for public works department and also not to allow the recording of incorrect measurement of work, preparation of bills, etc., by the Assistant Engineer and the Overseers.

Misuse of Government vehicles by Government servants has been checked and the situation has considerably improved. Instructions have been issued to all Heads of Departments and offices that :

- (i) Government vehicles should be garaged in the official garages and not at the officers' residences.
- (ii) Government vehicles should be driven by the Government drivers only and not by the officers
- (iii) Log books of the Government vehicles are to be filled up by the officials themselves ; and not by their orderlies or peons.
- (iv) Names of the Departments concerned should be painted permanently both on the dash board and the back-side of every Government vehicle, etc.

It has been decided to introduce in the Industries and Agriculture Departments the system of acknowledgements cards for all communications received on an experimental basis.

Government officials have been cautioned not to attend parties and public receptions held in their honour.

Departmental Enquiry - As suggested by the Government of India a whole time departmental Enquiry Officer with the designation of E. A. C. (DE) has been appointed since 1963 to hold departmental enquiries against non-gazetted officers. For departmental enquiries against gazetted staff, usually the services of the Commissioners for departmental Enquiries, Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs are utilised. Their enquiry reports are received along with the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission. The number of cases under major penalty procedure against gazetted officers is, however, not very large.

List of Government servants under suspension are called for monthly from all departments and offices every month and scrutinised. The Vigilance Officer with the assistance of E. A. C. (DE) scrutinised the lists and gave necessary instructions to the departments concerned to expedite cases of suspended Government servants as quickly as possible. From such scrutiny of the monthly lists of suspended Government servants, it was subsequently found that most of the Government servants have been suspended in connection with

criminal cases pending in various courts. It was, therefore, considered necessary that a 1st Class Magistrate should be earmarked separately for expeditious disposal of such cases. The E. A. C. (D. E.) who was appointed for holding departmental enquiries against non-gazetted officials was, therefore, invested with the power of Magistrate 1st Class to try those criminal cases against the suspended Government servants to expedite their disposal.

ACTION TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE SANTHANAM COMMITTEE

In accordance with the instructions from the Government of India, Government of Manipur have already taken action to implement the recommendations No. 21, 25, 27, 33, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 18, 15, 20, 112, 22, 26, 28, 82, 84, 85, of the Santhanam Committee's report (Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations).

Departmental Vigilance Cells:—In addition to the Vigilance Committee the Heads of Department have been instructed to set up a Vigilance Cell in each Department/office of the Government to locate and plug the loopholes of malpractices and corruption. They have also been advised to arrange proper liaison with the Vigilance Unit of the Government and the Vigilance Cells of other Departments.

XXVII CIVIL SUPPLY

In order to support firm prices, this Government promulgated the Manipur Paddy Price Control order, 1964 on the 18th November, 1964 announcing the minimum price of paddy for farmers at Rs 10.75 paise per 40 kg. Under the same order, this Government also announced the maximum price of paddy for dealers at Rs 11.15 paise per 40 Kg. in order to discourage dealers from hoarding and withholding paddy.

This Government also promulgated the Manipur Foodstuffs (Declaration of Stocks and Regulation Disposal and Acquisition) Order, 1964 on 5th September, 1964 under the Defence of India Rules, 1962. Under these orders the Government assumed the powers to call upon any person to make correct declaration of stock within a specified period and direct him not to dispose of foodstuffs except in accordance with the instructions of the competent authority.

Under the Manipur Rice and Paddy Purchase (Levy and Disposal) Order, 1964 which was promulgated on the 19th November, 1964, the Government have assumed powers for imposing a levy of 25% of the paddy procured by millers and dealers for commercial purpose and for directing the disposal of the rice procured from the remaining 75%.

The Government and Co-operatives have completely taken over the trade in sugar during the year under review.

A total expenditure of Rs. 23,871.62 paise only was spent during the year, 1964-65, as Gratuitous Relief in cash and kind for fire, flood, hailstorm, etc., as per particulars given below.

Fire Relief.—A sum of Rs. 2,953.00 was spent for distribution in cash at different rates as Gratuitous Relief to 165 fire victims of 10 Sub-Divisions of Manipur. 373 kg. of rice, 20 kg. of salt, 20 kg of Dal and 1(one) tin Mustard oil amounting to Rs. 278.65 paise were also distributed as relief to the fire victims of Nungkot village.

Flood Relief.—About 30 quintals of rice, 1 md. of dal and 1 md. of Salt amounting to Rs. 1,591.97 paise were distributed by way of relief to the flood affected persons of Uripok, Iroisemba, Lilong and Thoubal. Besides, paddy seedlings worth Rs. 10,000/- were distributed to the cultivators of affected areas in three Sub-Divisions namely Imphal East, Imphal West and Thoubal.

Relief to the victims of Hailstorm—Due to heavy Hailstorm which caused extensive damages to paddy crops in several villages of Ukhrul Sub-Division a sum of Rs. 4,397.00 paise was distributed to 703 victims of hailstorm as Gratuitous Relief.

Relief to Serou Colony.—A sum of Rs. 2,650.00 was spent for distribution as gratuitous relief to 148 persons of Serou Colony who were victims of natural calamities.

Transportation Charge from Relief Fund.—A sum of Rs 2,000/- was spent as relief for transportation of foodstuffs from Silchar, to Tipaimukh for distribution amongst the scarcity affected people of Churachandpur Sub-Division.

Distribution of rice at Govt. subsidised rate:—The following quantities of rice had been supplied at Govt. subsidised rate of Rs. 53.58 paise per quintal for the consumption of the needy public during the year, 1964-65.

(a) Jiribam Sub-Division	8,135.76 quintals
(b) Tamenglong Sub Div.	1,007.76 "
(c) Churachandpur Sub Div.	762.21 "
(d) Ukhrul Sub-Division	237.60 "
(e) Tengnoupal Sub-Division	74.65 "
(f) Manipur valley	2,975.00 "

Distribution of G. C. I. Sheets:—During the year 1964-65, a total of 4,415 bundles of G. C. I. sheets were issued to the public, educational institutions, agriculturists, etc., for roofing purposes

XXVIII

MANIPUR STATE SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD

Under the direct control of Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board, there are three original pattern Projects namely :— (1) Salam Khumbong W. E. Project having 3 Centres, (2) Sekmai Kangpokpi W. E. Project with 4 centres and (3) Lamlai Sagolmang W. E. Project with 4 centres. There are also two another Co-ordinate pattern projects in the Development Blocks of Churachandpur and Jiribam which are named as (1) Churachandpur East (CD) Welfare Extension Project and (2) Jiribam (CD) Welfare Extension Project and they are put under the direct control of Project Implementing Committees of Churachandpur and Jiribam, respectively.

The activities taken up in the project centres are (1) Balwadi, (2) Maternity & Child Welfare, (3) Weaving & Crafts, (4) Social Education (including adult literacy), (5) General Medical Aid and First Aid (6) Recreational and Cultural Activities (7) Women's Camp (8) Organisation of Mahila Mandals (9) UNICEF MILK distribution programme, etc.

Process of Decentralisation.—As per long-standing decision of Central Social Welfare Board, the three Original Pattern Projects would be wound up by the end of Third Five Year Plan i. e. March 1966 and the activities handed over to suitable and willing social welfare organisation and Mahila Samitis.

XXIX

FISHERY

Under the Fish Fry Distribution Scheme, the Department produced 45 lakhs of fingerlings of Mirror Carp and Common Carp by application of the Induced Breeding Method at their four fish Breeding Centres at Lamphel, Wangbal, Khundrakpam & Ningthoukhong. For the 1st time in the history of the Department 15,000 fingerlings of Indian Major Carp were produced by the Hormone Injection Method. To supplement the requirement of the Pisciculturists, 1 lakh of Indian Major Carp fry was purchased from Calcutta. Out of the above quantities, the Department sold 176,905 fingerlings to private pisciculturists and liberated 3 lakhs of fingerlings into the Loktak lake for replenishment of its stock. Rs. 10,650.00 paise was received as the sale proceed of fish fingerlings. Moreover, the Departmental Officers helped private pisciculturists in the production of Mirror Carp and Common Carp fingerlings to meet their own requirements and also for sale.

Under the Piscicultural Extension Scheme the Pumlun Fishery had to be developed in co-operation with the Pumlun Fishing and Piscicultural Co-operative Society Ltd., who have been enjoying the Fishery as the lessee. According to the Scheme the society had to excavate nursery tanks, rearing tanks, manuring pits and to construct an earthen bund between the Pumlun Fishery and the Lamjaokhong Fishery on payment of 50% of the cost calculated at the scheduled rate of the P.W.D., Manipur as subsidy. The society had also to clear off thick vegetation from 1000 acres of the same Fishery on payment of Rs 10/- per acre. The P.W.D., Manipur had to fix a sluice gate across the Nongmaikhong channel of the Fishery to regulate the flow of the water. All these works taken up by the P.W.D., as well as the co-operative society could not be completed during the year under report. Rs. 30,320 30 paise only could be spent out of Rs. 68,497/- sanctioned for the scheme. The works continued in 1964-65.

Out of Rs. 1.64 lakhs sanctioned for the year under report Rs. 1,66,667.80 was spent. Rs. 11,675.10 paise was received as the sale proceeds of fish fingerlings, fish seed, containers with alkathene bags, booklets and hiring charges of dragnets.

XXX--N. C. C.

During the year 1964-65, raising of the following N. C. C. in the State has been sanctioned. But due to some administrative difficulties the Units cannot be physically raised in the year

NCC (Junior Division Army Wing Boys)	11 Troops
NCC (Junior Division Naval Wing Boys)	1 Troop
NCC (Junior Division Air Wing Boys)	1 Troop
NCC (Junior Division Girls)	3 Troops

During the year, the total strength of NCC and ACC in Manipur are as follow

	Officer.	Cadets.
NCC (Senior Division Army Wing Boys)	16	3,000
NCC (Senior Division Sig. Sec. Boys)	1	200
NCC (Senior Division Girls)	1	200
NCC (Junior Division Army Wing Boys)	20	1,000
NCC (Junior Division Girls)	7	350
NCC (Junior Division Air Wing)	1	50
NCC (Junior Division Naval Wing)	1	50
ACC (Boys)	16	1,020
ACC (Girls)	4	240

XXXI—PUBLICITY

The Publicity Department continued looking after the work of publicity inside and outside Manipur.

Mobile Cinema Programme.—With a view to keeping the people abreast of various developments made in the country, and to give benefits of educative and instructive films this Department continued to screen films. 204 programmes through mobile van were carried out in the hill and valley areas.

Information Centre.—11 Information Centres at Imphal and Block Headquarters continued to function. Building of one Information Centre at Ukhrul was improved. More books of references were added.

Printed Publicity Literature. Production of six page wall calendar continued and distributed throughout the country. Publication of the Fortnightly Journal, Weekly News, Bulletin, Panchayati Raj and Children's Day number continued. A number of leaflets, folders and pamphlets were also published.

Display Press Advertisement.—15 display press advertisements were issued in different leading journals of the country on promotion of sale of handloom and handicraft products and tourism to focus Manipur in other parts of the country.

Song & Drama.—This Department continued staging of selected dramas on Five Year Plan, Community Development, Prohibition, Tribal Welfare and National Integration in the hill and valley areas under the Song and Drama programme. In all, 7 drama performances were organised. 3 Drama volumes on Prohibition, National Integration and Community Development were selected on competition with reward of Rs. 500.00 each. 2nd All Manipur Drama Festival was organised and 16 teams participated.

Press Clippings.—This Department used to scan 2 Calcutta English Dailies, one local English Weekly and 5 vernacular dailies for clipping works.

Radio Rural Forums. 50 Radio Rural Forums continued to provide facilities to progressive farmers.

Community Receiving Sets.—100 transistorised Community Listening Sets were distributed to village organisations in the hill and valley areas to provide listening facilities. Number of sets distributed under the scheme of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting stands at 566.

Photo Section.—2435 identity photographs were supplied to the employees of the Government of Manipur and 5609 photographs were also issued and a number of them released in the Fort-nightly Journal and Calcutta papers.

Hoardings.—10 hoardings on 'Grow More Food' and 'Back up the Jawans' were installed at important centres of Manipur.

Tourism.—Tourist Homes at Imphal, Phubala and Sendra and Fishing Lodge at Chakpikarong were maintained by this Department. A tourist pamphlet on Manipur was also published.

Exhibition—This Department participated at the Khungang Mela—Village Exhibition in a Community Development Block area.

XXXII SETTLEMENT

The Settlement Department completed survey works in the valley in the year 1964-65.

During the year under report, the following achievement was scored

- i) Traverse Survey for 5 sq. miles in Samusang area.
- ii) Village Boundary demarcation for 68 sq. miles.
- iii) Kistwar for 68 sq. miles.
- iv) Khanapuri for 70 sq. miles in 171 villages.
- v) Record confirmation for 70 sq. miles in 71 villages.
- vi) Record Attestation for 200 sq. miles in 201 villages.
- vii) Preparation of new revenue rates for Thoubal and Imphal East Sub-division 330 sq. miles.
- viii) Revenue Attestation for 67 sq. miles in 125 villages.
- ix) Draft Publication for 61 sq. miles in 27 villages.

Apart from this, the services of 2 Survey Kanangoos and 10 Amins were placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department from December, 1964, till the end of the year for the Survey of lands in the difficult terrain of Jiribam for the Rehabilitation of Refugees coming from East Pakistan.

Since the Assam Government can no more accommodate the Revenue Officers of Manipur for training in Survey and Settlement in the Assam Survey School, Jhalukbari, the Settlement Department conducted three training camps for the Revenue Officers of Manipur for

6 (Six) weeks in each camp as required under the Manipur Civil Service (Departmental Examination) Rules 1963. The trainee Officers were taken to the fields where the actual works were being carried out by the staff of the department and the Officers had the opportunity of studying the actual organisation of Survey and Settlement works. 9 Extra Assistant Commissioners and 23 Sub Deputy Collectors received Survey and Settlement training during the year.

XXXIII--MANIPUR STATE TRANSPORT

Services.—During the year the Department was running passenger bus services on the following routes in addition to the goods services between Imphal and Dimapur.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Imphal-Kangpoki | 45 Km. |
| 2. Imphal-Mao | 109 Km. |
| 3. Imphal-Kohima | 141 Km. |
| 4. Imphal-Dimapur | 214 Km. |
| 5. Kohima-Dimapur | 74 Km. |
| 6. Imphal-Moreh | 109 Km. |
| 7. Imphal-Churachandpur | 61 Km. |
| 8. Imphal-Sagolmang | 24 Km. |
| 9. Imphal-Waikhong | 51 Km. |
| 10. Imphal City Bus service within a radius of 8 kilometers in Imphal area. | |
| 11. Service for Little Flower School Children in Imphal. | |
| 12. Service for Kohima school students. | |

Besides, there were inland bus services between Imphal and Kangchup, Imphal and Phojing, Imphal and Lilong. Instead of Imphal-Waikhong service a passenger service from Imphal to Gwalabi (26 Km) was introduced with effect from 8.9.1964.

City Bus Service—10 City Buses were put on commission in the city of Imphal and its suburb areas serving an area of 16 Km. from south to north and east to west. This service was earning about Rs. 1,000/- per day on the average and there is room for improvement.

Fleet Strength—The fleet strength during the year was 60 houses, 74 trucks, 4 cars, 2 Jeeps, 5 Power Wagons and 3 Motor Cycles. During the year 10 Bedford Chassis and 10 T. M. B. Chassis were purchased. The number of fleet was increased due to the increasing demand.

Goods Service.—The goods service between Imphal and Dimapur was continued with great satisfaction and a large amount of P.W.D. goods and food stuffs belonging to the State Trading Office was carried. During the year 1,76,124 quintals of goods were carried from Dimapur and 3293 quintals from Imphal to Dimapur.

Fare and Freight.—The bus fare for passengers from Imphal to Dimapur was increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.72 paise per passenger.

Staff Amenities.—One rest room was ready for the workers of the Department after completion of electrification. During the year under report the Department had taken up for the construction of the following buildings, etc., for this Department with the Manipur P.W.D.

1. 5 Garrages at Imphal Office
2. 10 Staff quarters at Dimapur Out-Station Office
3. 2 Godowns at Dimapur Out Station Office.
4. I. V. I. P. Room at Imphal Office.
5. Second Lavatory Block at Imphal Office
6. 1 Modern Stores Building
7. To provide 7 water taps inside MST premises
8. Cement concrete flooring of entire MST Yard
9. Electrification of new workshop building
10. Staff quarter at Kangpokpi Out-Station Office.

During the year 21 employees were sent for training outside Manipur and about 40 employees got treatment in Government Hospital at Imphal departmentally. The departure time of buses from Dimapur to Imphal and vice versa has been revised from 4 P.M. to 6.30 A.M. with effect from 15-10-1964. Also the buses were plying on 6 days a week.

All categories of staff such as Drivers, Conductors, Fitters, Cleaners, etc., had been supplied with uniforms. One Consumers' Co-operative Store was established with effect from 25-5-1964 and it was functioning smoothly. The workers were able to get their requirements at subsidised rates.

One new post of Accounts Officer was created. In order to open a dispensary for the medical facilities of the workers of the Department, one post each of Assistant Surgeon, Pharmacist and Medical Attendant was created. Steps were being taken up to fill up these posts.

XXXIV STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

During this period 397 vehicles were registered as against 240 vehicles in the last year. This increased the number of registered vehicles upto 4266. 186 duplicate Registration Certificates were issued as against 119. 3670 Token Licences were issued and 304 vehicles were permitted transfer of ownership as against 246 vehicles in the previous year.

310 new Driving Licence, 269 Duplicate Driving Licences and 886 Learner Licences were issued as against 370, 201 and 737 of the previous year respectively. Number of persons authorised to drive Heavy Motor Vehicles services vehicles were 207. 931 Driving Licences were renewed as against 738 of the previous year.

640 Public Carrier vehicles and 5 Private carrier vehicles were running on regular permits as against 481 and 3 respectively of the previous year. 2004 Special permits, 60 Temporary public carrier permits.

Stage Carriage Service were running on 49 different routes with 180 vehicles. Total number of mileage covered by them was 1800.

During this year total revenue realised only in the shape of taxes and permit fees was 5.60 lakhs of rupees.

13319 vehicles were detected for violating rules and regulations of M. V. Act and Rules.

XXXV IMPHAL MUNICIPALITY

Strength of the Commissioners of the Imphal Municipal Board is given below :—

1. Congress including two nominees	13
2. Socialist Party	3
3. Praja Socialist Party	1
4. Independent	5

Total—	22
--------	----

The Existing Committees framed by the Imphal Municipal Board are the following :—

1. Bazar Committee
2. Public Works Committee
3. Public Health Committee
4. Appointment Committee
5. Planning Committee
6. Finance and Assessment Committee
7. Education Committee
8. Hotel Committee
9. Land Enquiry Committee
10. Revenue Committee formed under Section 94 of the Assam Municipal Act, 1956 as extended to Manipur.

The following Bye-laws and rules were framed and submitted to the Government of Manipur for confirmation.

1. Draft Octroi Bye-laws.
2. Draft Building Bye-laws
3. Draft Rickshaw Cycle Traffic Bye-laws.
4. Draft Bye-laws on Advertisement Tax.

Notable development works done during the period under review are the following.

Sl. No.	Name of work.	Quantity.	Amount.
1.	<i>Drain</i>		
	Filling of R. C. C. Culverts within the area of Ward No. 1 to 18.	6320 Culverts.	Rs. 200232/-
2.	<i>Conservance & Sanitary Works.</i>		
	(a) Purchase of Tractors.—2		
	(b) -do- Trailors.—2		Rs. 100380/-
	(c) -do- Trucks.—2		
3.	<i>Building</i>		
	(a) Construction of Officer Buildings (Under construction).		Rs. 100000/-
	(b) Construction of Workshop Building (completed)		
			Rs. 4,00,612

Notable works from the point of view of Health & Sanitation carried out during the period under review are the following:

(1) 34 new licences for Hotel and Restaurants and new 55 licences under Food Adulteration were issued.

(2) As a result of the scheme for compost making 22 quintals of compost were produced, out of which 140 kgs. of compost was sold during the period.

(3) During the period under review 9 cases for selling adulterated food were filed to the Court under the Food Adulteration Act and out of the pending cases of the last year two persons (two cases) were convicted.

Assessment & Taxation.—Assessment of annual value of holding to the imposition of holding tax, latrine tax and lighting tax is completed during the period.

Action for imposition of the following new taxes were taken up.

1. Holding Tax
2. Lighting Tax
3. Latrine Tax
4. Drainage Tax.
5. Advertisement Tax.
6. Octroi duty on various articles.

Loans and grants from the Government of India.

During this year no loan was taken. A sum of Rs. 6,15,000/- as grant-in-aid for development scheme were received out of which Rs. 3,50,000/- is from the allocation of the year 1964-65 and Rs. 2,65,000/- is the arrear of the allocation for the year 1963-64.

XXXVI—STATE TRADING

During the year under report, 1433.616 Metric Tonnes of rice, 84.795 Metric Tonnes of wheat were imported from the Central Godowns. 789.693 Metric Tonnes of paddy and 514.481 Metric Tonnes of rice were also procured locally through Manipur Apex Co-operative Society and others at the rate of Rs. 26.88 and Rs. 49.75 per quintal respectively. Rice was sold to Fair Price Shops at Rs. 52.91 P per quintal to the needy consumers and Government Departments at 50.58 P per quintal naked.

As desired by the Government of India, this Government have decided to build up buffer stock of essential commodities for two months.

The opening balance, received, issued and closing balance for the stocks held at Koirengei godowns during the period from 1-4-64 to 31-3-65 were as follows.

Name of Commodity.	Opening Balance on 1-4-64	Quantity received.	Quantity issued	Stock in hand on 31-3-65.
1	2	3	4	5
Imported rice	584.991	1493.616	1361.336	657.271
Local rice	Nil	514.481	Nil	514.481
Paddy	625.515	789.093	Nil	1415.208
Wheat	Nil	84.795	10.108	74.687
Sugar	135.863	1934.890	1575.652	495.101
Vegetable ghee	Nil	83.308	Nil	83.308

XXXVII—EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Ware House—There was no ware-house during the year. Cultivation of ganja and distillation of country liquor were banned since the year 1958.

Opium—There was no opium shop during the year under review. 1.25 kgs. of medicinal opium was supplied to the licensed kavirajas for the preparation of medicine.

Ganja—Wild ganja plants numbering about 22,420 mostly from Yairipok, Tumukhong, Moirangpurel and Ukhrul were destroyed under the supervision of the Excise Department. No revenue realised from ganja.

Outpost—There were two Excise outposts, one at Jiribam and another at Selmai to check smuggling of liquor and ganja.

Foreign Liquor and its Consumption— There were two foreign liquor shops and one "ON" Bar for public and 3 military canteens for military personnel in Manipur. The "OFF" shop observes two compulsory dry days in a week in addition to the general holidays as a measure of prohibition. During the year, 8341.22 litres of foreign liquor and 2,743.63 litres of Beer were imported for consumption and 3,318.7 litres of foreign liquor and 436.416 litres of beer imported for military consumption. The total revenue realised from foreign liquor was Rs. 51,854.92.

Case Works—During the year 146 cases of liquor, 46 cases of ganja and 10 cases of opium were detected by the Excise Staff.

District Prohibition—The District Prohibition Committee functioned under the chairmanship of Finance Minister, Manipur. The dog purchased from Simla was given proper training and put to use.

Collection—During the year a sum of Rs. 52,455.92 was collected as excise revenue as against Rs. 10,447.75 in the previous year.

Expenditure—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 46,567.47 as against Rs. 36,633.46 in the previous year.

XXXVIII—GOVERNMENT PRESS

1. During the year under report besides the printing of various local and central forms, Act and Rules, Text Books, Panchayati Raj Journal, Census Hand-Book, Budget, Civil List, Annual Administration Reports and other regular publications, etc., the Government Press had printed Manipur Code Part III, Book-let on Civil Defence, etc. The Press has to print the Assembly Proceedings, Records of Proceedings, Acts and Rules passed by the Assembly from time to time.

2. The achievements obtained during the year under report are as follows

1. *Installation of Machine :*

- (a) Two Platen Printing Machines have been installed and the Jobber Printing Machine (Cylinder) is being installed.
- (b) A land measuring 2.07 acres located in the Municipality Sheet No. 4 opposite to D. M. College Area is allotted for the Govt. Press New Building.

2. *Training*

- (a) Employees of the Government Press Manipur are being deputed for training in the operation and maintenance of Mono Casting Machine to the Government of India Press, CALCUTTA for a period of over 6 months.
- (b) One Pressman is being deputed for training to run the newly purchased automatic Cylinder Printing Machine.

XXXIX—VETERINARY & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Veterinary and works.—Veterinary Hospitals, 16 Veterinary Dispensaries, 20 Up-graded Dispensaries and 79 Weekly Dispensaries continued and one dispensary at Sugnuo was opened. There is one Touring Unit at Imphal to run some of the weekly Veterinary Dispensaries in Imphal and do disease control works at places where facilities of Veterinary are not readily available. There are two Veterinary Check posts one at Mao and another at Jiribam to control the spread of contagious diseases amongst exported and imported livestock.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME KEY VILLAGE SCHEME

Two Key Village Blocks one at Imphal and other at Thoubal continued.

Semen of pure Red Sindhi Bulls were used for upgrading the local cattle through Artificial Insemination Method. Four Red Sindhi bulls purchased earlier were maintained for the purpose and 9 Red Sindhi bulls were also added.

Cross Breeding Scheme.—Five Sub-Centres under Cross Breeding Scheme at Bishenpur, Torbung, New Churachandpur, Kanglatongbi and Kangpokpi continued. Semen of Jersey bulls supplied from Calcutta and Gauhati for upgrading the local cattle at the Sub-Centres were used.

Feeds & Fodder scheme.—There are two Feeds and Fodder Development Centres at Lamphelpat and Nongpok Sekmai, opened during the last part of Second Five Year Plan Period. Each farm is under the charge of a Farm Manager. Another Farm was opened at Tarungpokpi Lamjao in Bishenpur Tahsil.

Poultry Development Scheme.—One Centre of Poultry Farm at Imphal with 10 (ten) extension centres in the hills continued functioning. The purpose is to cater the needs of the extension Centres which in turn will meet the demand of the surrounding areas. Each extension centre is under the charge of one Field Assistant. The Imphal Centre has one V.A.S. to supervise the entire Poultry Centre and Sub-Centres.

Piggery Development Scheme.—Five Pig Rearing Centres at Tamenglong, Jiribam, Tadubi and Ukhrul where exotic breed of White Yorkshire Pigs were reared for distribution amongst villagers were functioning.

Sheep Development Scheme :—The two sheep rearing farms opened during the last part of the 2nd Plan period continued. There is proposal for opening two more farms during the 3rd Five Year Plan period. Each farm will have one F. A. in charge of it.

Veterinary Education and Research.—22 students are undergoing training in B. V. Sc. & A. H. course, 20 students at Assam Veterinary College and 2 at Orissa Veterinary College. Out of them 2 students came out successful in the final year B V. Sc, one from Assam Veterinary College and another from Orissa Veterinary College.

Eradication of Rinderpest.—The object of the scheme is to eradicate Rinderpest, a deadly contagious disease of Cattle from Manipur through mass vaccination against the disease. A team of 12 Field Assistants undertook the work of vaccination of cattle with anti Rinderpest Vaccines amongst Cattle.
